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ELEVENTH ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

NEW STATE OF MYSORE

(NOW KARNATAKA)

FOR THE YEAR

1966-67

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ELEVENTH ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

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FOR THE YEAR

1966-67

PART I—GENERAL SUMMARY

GENERAL FEATURES

GENERAL

The New State of Mysore was formed on 1st November 1956, by the Integration of the nine Kannada speaking districts of the former States of Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras, Coorg and the ten districts of the old Mysore State. The new State has an area of 1,92,204 square Kilometres with a population of 2,35,86,772 as per the census of 1961.

2. The State lies between the latitudes 11°35' and 18°26' and longitudes 74°—05' and 78°—36' and is bounded on the East by Andhra Pradesh on the South and South-West by Madras and Kerala, on the North by Maharashtra and on the West by the Arabian Sea.

3. Geographically, the State of Mysore is divided into two regions. In the West is the 'Malnad' or hilly country with lofty mountains and dense evergreen forests ; In the centre and the East lies the 'Maidan' or plain country with lovely cities enriched by shrines and marvels of architecture and set admist scenery abounding in all the charm of the tropics. The Malnad comprising the Western Ghats, is about 5,000 feet above sea level, while the Maidan constituting the Eastern Plains is about 3,000 feet above sea level.

4. The climate of Mysore State is essentially tropical and solubrious.

5. Normal total rainfall during the year (April 1960 to March 1967) for the State was 1,189.8 m.m. While the actual rainfall for the State was 1,182.3 m.m.

6. The new State stands eight among the fifteen States of the Indian Union both in size and in population and it accounts for 5.86 per cent of the total area of India and 5.37 per cent of the total population. The highest density of population is in Bangalore District (314 per square kilo-meter) and the lowest in North Kanara district. (67 per square killometer).

7. The rivers of Mysore State can be classified into four groups, *viz.*,

(i) The Sharavathi and the Nethravathi Group :— These rivers descend from the Western Ghats and flow swiftly towards the West and join the Arabian Sea.

(ii) The Krishna Group.—The tributaries of the Krishna River namely, the Bhima, Ghataprabha, and Malaprabha, the Tungabhadra and the Vedavathi flow from the west to the north-east.

(iii) The Cauvery Group :—The tributaries of the Cauvery namely, the Lakshmana Thirtha, the Hemavathi, the Lokapavani, the Simsha, the Kabini and Arkavathi flow from the West to the East.

(iv) The Nandhidoorg Group :—The Uthara Pinakini, the Dakshina Pinakini, the Pennar and the Palar from this group flow to the East.

8. These rivers of the State provide abundant water supply and these are harnessed for generation of Electricity and for Irrigation purposes. Electricity is being provided even to the remotest corner of the State.

9. The State has rich variety of natural resources. About a sixth of its area is covered with green and semi-green forests in which teak, sandalwood and rosewood predominate. Over 60 per cent of the cofee plantations of the country and several tea, areca, rubber and cardamom gardens are situated on the slopes of the Western Ghats.

10. Of timber, the State forests produce varieties of teak, rosewood, blackwood and iron wood, ebony, silk cotton and Indian satin wood, Indian Kino, Indian Mohoggany, Indian beech and Indian Laburnum and Ceylon oak and Chittagong wood.

11. As regards raw materials, Mysore is one of the most favoured countries. The State produces, Gold, Silver, Copper, Iron, Graphite, Chromite, Magnesite, Manganese, Galena and Corundum, Porphyry Felspar and a host of others.

12. The State crops grown include wheat, rice, ragi, jowar, grams, pulses, sesamum, groundnut, oilseeds, coffee, sugarcane, cotton, tobacco, gingely, cocoanut, castor, pepper, ginger, turmeric and arecanut.

13. There are a number of Major Industries in Mysore State, most important of which are the Iron and Steel Works of Bhadravathi, and Paper Mills at Bhadravati and Dandeli, Cement at Shahabad, Bhadravati and Dandeli, Match Industry at Shimoga, Wollen and Silk Mills at Bangalore and Mysore and certain Industries of strategic importance, such as the Hindistan Aircraft, the Hindustan Machine Tools, the Bharat Electronics and the Indian Telephone Industries. Sandalwood Oil is another major in which the State specialises. Another group of factories produces chemicals and fertilizers, drugs, and medicines, bakelite articles, stoneware, lacquerware and toys, porcelain insulators, transformers, batteries, switches and other electrical goods.

Administration

14. For administrative purposes, the nineteen districts of the New State have been divided into four divisions namely :—

(*a*) Bangalore Division consisting of :—
(i) Bangalore, (ii) Kolar, (iii) Tumkur, (iv) Chitradurga and (v) Bellary Districts ;

(*b*) Mysore Division consisting of :—
(i) Mysore, (ii) Mandya, (iii) Hassan, (iv) Shimoga, (v) Chickmagalur, (vi) South Kanara, and (vii) Coorg District.

(*c*) Belgaum Division consisting of :—
(i) Belgaum, (ii) Dharwar, (iii) Bijapur, and (iv) North Kanara Districts.

(*d*) Gulbarga Division consisting of :—
(i) Gulbarga, (ii) Raichur, and (iii) Bidar Districts,

15. The Administration is carried on by the Governor and a Council of Ministers which functions on the basis of joint responsibility.

16. There are two Houses of Legislature, *viz.*, the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The Secretariat and the State Legislature are located in magnificent granite structure called the "Vidhana Soudha", which means "Legislature Mansion". This was completed in 1956.

17. The Capital of the State is Bangalore. It is said to have been founded by the famous ruler Magadi Kempe Gowda in 1537. The City has salubrious climate, well-laid out parks, with flourishing Educational and other Institutions. It is 3,000 feet above sea level. Due to the rapid growth of the City, new extensions are being laid out by the City Improvement trust Board and these extensions as and when ready are being absorbed into Corporation area of the City of Bangalore. Apart from this, large Industries in the Public Sector are coming all round the periphery of Bangalore. This tremendous growth in areas and population in the City has brought in grave problems of meeting the urgent need for increasing the water supply, improving the system of underground drainage, street conservancy, improvement of city roads and street lighting and provision of medical and other amenities.

TOURS AND ENGAGEMENTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF MYSORE ; during the year 1966.

"Sri V. V. Giri was the Governor of Mysore, during the period in question. The Governor fulfilled several engagements during the said period.

Visit of Important persons and Delegates who visited the State During the year 1966.

Sl. No.	*Name of the Dignitary*	*Period*		
1	2	2		
1.	H. E. Potollehev, Soviet Foreign Minister..	7-1-66	to	9-1-66
2.	General Surendra Bahadur Shah, Commander-in-Chief Royal Nepal Army and party.	6-1-66	to	9-1-66
3.	6 Member Japanese Technical Advisory Team.	31-1-66	to	5-2-66
4.	H.E. Mr. F. Lqager, Deputy Minister for Trade, Czechoslovakia.	1-2-66	to	2-2-66
5.	4 Member Team of the National Telelevision Net work, Australia.	9-2-66	to	11-2-66
6.	Tanzanian Trade Delegation to India—H.E.A.M. Babu, Commercial Minister.	2-2-66		
7.	H.E. Mr. Gyula Kallai, Prime Minister of the Peoplels Republic of Hungary.	25-2-66	to	26-2-66
8.	4 Member Delegation from West Germany.	28-2-66	to	3-3-66
9.	5 Member Malaysian Defence Delegation ..	19-3-66	to	22-3-66
10.	Dr. Liue Swee Aun, Minister for Commerce and Industries Malasia.	3-4-66	to	5-4-66
11.	H. E. Shri Surya Bhadur Thapa, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Nepal.	20-4-66	to	23-4-66
12.	Mr. C. Beaver, Mr H Ericjohnson' Mr. Tubb of FAO/IBRD.	29-4-66	to	1-5-66
13.	Dr. A.R. Turkey, Chairman, Supreme Council of Scientific Research, U.A.R.	4-5-66	to	5-5-66
14.	Dr. Jack Lipper, Inter of Loop	1-6-66	to	2-6-66
15.	3 Member Iraqu Trade Delegation	4-6-66	to	7-6-66

1	2	3
16.	Australian Parliamentary Delegation	26-7-66 to 27-7-66
17.	4 Member Government Delegation from Kuwait.	22-6-66 to 24-6-66
18.	H.E. Mr. Per Haekkerup, Foreign Minister of Denmark.	29-8-66 to 31-8-66
19.	Mr. Fayek, Head of Pur Presidents Bureau for Afro Asian Affairs.	30-8-66
20.	Mr. Harry Lunn, Executive Secretary of Youth and Students Foundation from America.	7-9-66 to 9-9-66
21.	Mr. Glordon Lennoa, Representative of the League of Red Cross Societies, Geneva.	21-9-66 to 22-9-66
22.	Sri Rajaratnam, Foreign Minister of Singapore.	5-9-66 to 7-9-66
23.	Mr. Henry R. Labouisse, Executive Director of the United Nations International Childrens Emergency Fund.	18-11-66 to 21-11-66
24.	Nepalees Defence Minister and party. ..	8-11-66 to 10-11-66
25.	H.E. Mr. Blatta Nigatu Woldegiorgis, *Vice* Minister, Ministry of National Community Development and Social Affairs Ato Zoferra Haile—Sellasie.	17-11-66 to 18-11-66
26.	3 Member Press Delegation from Kenya ..	12-11-66 to 14-11-66
27.	Mr. Juan G. Frivaldo Governor of Sorsogon Province (Philippines).	28-11-66 to 29-11-66
28.	Ceylonese Parliamentary Delegation consisting of 14 persons.	9-12-66 to 10-12-66
29.	H.E. Mr. Grlickov, Cabinet Minister of Yugoslevia, and party.	15-12-66 to 16-12-66
30.	United States of American Team consisting of 11 Members.	19-12-66 to 20-12-66
31.	United States Youth Council Delegation consisting of seven Members.	19-12-66 to 22-12-66

CHAPTER I

Law and Legistation, Maintenance of Order and Administration of Justice.

(i) *Legislation Enactments*

During the year 1966 the Mysore State Legislature passed 38 Acts (including the Appropriation Acts); 16 of these are substantive enactments; The rest 21 are amending measure and one a repealing measure. Two Ordinances were also promulgated by the Governor during the year.

ACTS.

The Mysore Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1966 (Mysore Act 29 of 1966).— Agriculture

Consolidates and amends the law for the relief of agricultural debtors in the State and for certain other matter connected therewith. Special provisions for insolvency in case of agricultural debtors suffering from indebtedness beyond capacity to repay reasonably are also made. It makes provisions for application by debtor within a specified period for the adjustment of his debts, scaling down of debts, preparation by Court of scheme for adjustment of debts through the Land Development Bank, and exclusion of Legal Practitioners from appearance in Courts. Provision has also been made declaring that debts in respect of which no application for adjustment or settlement is made shall be extinguished.

The Mysore Agricultural Produce Marketing Regulation Act, 1966 (Mysore Act 27 of 1966).—

Provides for the better regulation of buying and selling of agricultural produce and the establishment and administration of markets for agricultural produce and matters connected therewith in the State of Mysore. This is a uniform law applicable to the whole of the new State of Mysore. It repeals the corresponding Acts in force in the different areas of the State. It makes provision for declaration of market area and regulation of marketing of special agricultural produce, constitution of marketing committees conduct of business of such committees, appointment and conditions of service of the staff of those committees; Levy of market fees by Market Committees has been provided for. It also provides for regulation of trading by grant of licences or the use of any place in the market area, determination of price of agricultural produce sold in the market

area etc., Provision have been made for the constitution of Market Fund, contributions by Market Committees to the consolidated Fund of the State and State Agricultural Marketing establishment of independent markets for special commodities appointment of panchayats as Agents of Market Committees, establishment of State Agricultural Marketing Board, supersession of market Committees.

Appropriation.

Of the six Appropriation Acts (4, 5, 8, 11, 20 and 31), three (11, 20 and 31) povide grants for expenditure on the services for 1966-67; two (4) and (8) provide further grants for the services of the year 1965-66 and one (5) authorises appropriation of moneys spent on certain services during 1961-62 in excess of amount granted.

Cattle Trespass

The Mysore Cattle Trespass Act, 1966 (Mysore Act 19 of 1966).—

Is a uniform law and it provides for the impounding of Cattle damaging land or other property and for other matters connected therewith. It makes provisions for establishment of pounds, appointment of pound keepers, seizure of cattle damaging lands, public roads etc., levy of fines for cattle impounded, compensation for illegal seizure.

Cow Slaughters Prevention

The Mysore Prevention of Cow-Slaughter and Cattle Preservation (Amendment) Act, 1966 (Mysore Act 24 of 1966).—

Amends the Mysore Prevention of Cow Slaughter and Cattle Preservation Act, 1964 (Mysore Act 35 of 1964) enabling destruction of any Cow or animal belonging to the Central Government in the Ministry of Defence, Slaughter of wich is certified by a Veterinary Officer of the Indian Army to be necessary on the ground that it is suffering from an incurable disease or injury.

Education

The Mysore Secondary Education Examination Board Act 1966 (Mysore Act 16 of 1966).—

Provides for the esstablishment of a Secondary Education Examination Board for the State of Mysore for the purpose of holding and conducting certain Public Examinations. The Act makes provision for the incorpration of a Board of Seconary Education Examination Board, its constitution, its powers and duties, appointment of Offi ers and servants of the Board, Board fund etc.

The Bangalore University (Amendment) Act, 1966 (Mysore Act 22 of 1966).—

LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

Further amends the Bangalore University Act, 1964 (Mysore Act 26 of 1964) defining the Univerity areas as comprising the two taluks of Bangalore North and Bangalore South of the Bangalore District.

Endowments.

The Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Mysore Amendment) Act 1966 (Mysore Act 37 of 1966).—

Amends the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951 (Madras Act 14 of 1951) increasing the maximum number of memebers in the Board of Trustees from five to nine.

Excise

The Mysore Excise Act, 1965 (Mysore Act 21 of 1966)

It is a uniform law relating to the production, manufacture, possession, import, export, transport, purchase and sale of liquors and intoxicating drugs and the levy of duties of excise thereon in the State and for certain other matters connected therewith. It porvides for the appointment of Excise Commissioner, Deputy Commissioners, Districts Excise Officers and Assistant District Excise Officer, Excise Inspectors and other subordinate officers. Provisions exist for the establishment of distileries and warehouse, grant of leases of right to manufacture, etc., and levy of excise duty.

The Mysore Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1969 (Mysore Act 38 of 1966).—

Further amends sub-Section (2) and (5) of Section 14 of the Mysore Land Reforms Act, 1961 (Mysore Act 10 of 1962) extending the time limit by three months for filing statements by the landlords with the Tribunal who require land for cultivation personally or for any non-agricultural purposes. Provision has also been made by amending section 7 to enable dispossessed tenants to make applications for restoration of possession within 15 months from the appointed day.

Land Reforms.

The Mysore Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1966 (Mysore Act 2 of 1966):—

Further amends the Mysore Land Revenue Act, 1964 providing for preferring of appeal against any order made or proceedings disposed of by any officer sub-ordinate to the Divisional Commissioner under any repealed enactment or law, to the Mysore Revenue Appellate Tribunal and it also provides for transfer of appeals pending before Divisional Commissioners to the Tribunal.

Chap. LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

Land Revenue

The Mysore Land Revenue (Temporary Surcharge) Act, 1966 (Mysore Act 12 of 1966) :—

Provides for the levy of a temporary surcharge on land revenue in the State at the rate of 33½ percent of the land revenue payable by a land holder for the revenue year commencing on 1st July 1966 and the Act remained in force till 30th June 1967.

The Mysore Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners Registration and Medical Practioners Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Act, 1966 (Mysore Act 9 of 1966) :—

Amends the Mysore Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners Registration and Medical Practitioners Miscellaneous Proivisions Act, 1961 (Mysore Act 9 of 1962) providing for a period of 2 years from the date of appointment of the Registrar for registering the Practitioners and preparing the list of practitioners not qualified for registration and it also provides for the making of a rule retrospectively.

Medical

The Mysore Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners Registration and Medical Practitioners Miscellaneous (Second Amendment) Act, 1966 (Mysore Act 32 of 1966) :—

Further amends section 3 (3) (*a*) of the principal Act providing for the nomination of the Assistant Director in charge of Indian Medicine as a member of the Board instead of the Head of the Department of Indian Medicine. Section 21 is amended giving the power of amending the existing entries in the Schedule. New section 36A prohibits couching.

Maternity

The Mysore Maternity Benefit Repealing Act, 1965 Mysore Act 1 of 1966) :—

Repeals the Mysore Maternity Act, 1959 (Mysore Act 4 of 1960).

Municipal

The City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1966 (Mysore Act 10 of 1966) :

Further, amends the City of Bangalore Muinicpa Corporation Act, 1949 in certain respects in order to afford more amenities to the Public to augment the resources of the Corporation and to streamline the administration of the Corporation by avoiding delays. Provision is also made in the enactment for the Supersession of the Corporation under certain circumstances.

The more important provisions of the Act are— :

(1) Power for Government to depute any officer to inspect or examine any municipal department or office or any service or work undertaken by the corporation or any property of the corporation ;

(2) power for Government to supersede the corporation ;

(3) Power to appoint Administrators ;

(4) provision for payment of property tax within 30 days from the commencement of every half-year and for payment of penalty of 5 per cent per month on the unpaid amount of tax ;

(5) provision for levy of duty at 2 per cent of transfer of immovable properties ; and

(6) power of Divisional Commissioner to call for and examine tax assessment proceedings.

The Mysore Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1966 (Mysore Act 34 of 1966) :—

Further amends the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964 (Mysore Act 22 of 1964) empowering Municipal Council to exercise control over the functions of the chief Officer. Certain other amendments found necessary to facilitate the proper working of the Act have also been made.

The Mysore Muncipalities (Performance of functions by Ex-Presidents) Validation Act, 1966 (Mysore Act 35 of 1966) :—

Validates the performance of certain functions by the Ex-President of the Mercara Municipal Committee during the period from 2nd June 1963 to 2nd September 1963.

The Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishments Amendment) 1966 (Mysore Act 36 of 1966) :— Shops and Commercial Establishments

Amends the Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishment Act, 1961 (Mysore Act 36 of 1966) providing for appeals to different authorities in different places depending on the area from which the appeal arises and the class or category to which an establishment belongs. Provision for transfer of appeals under section 39(2) of the said Act pending before the Commissioner of Labour to the appropriate appeallate authority is also made.

Stamps

The Mysore Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1966 (Mysore Act 17 of 1966):—

Amends further the Mysore Stamp Act, 1957 charging the stamp duty in the case of awards, gifts and settlements on the value of property instead of on the values as set forth in the instruments. Different classes of instruments falling under Artilces 5 and 37 are amplified and different rates of duty on such instruments are fixed. Sections 3 and 28 have been amended and new sections 63A and 67B have also been inserted.

Taxation

The Mysore Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Act 1966 (Mysore Act 14 of 1966):—

Amends the Mysore Entertainments Act, 1958 abolishing the levy of entertainements on exhibitions, magic shows, dances etc., and to levy of tax only on horse race and cinemotograph shows. The Mysore Entertainments (Surcharge) Act, 1962 is repealed and provisions made therein with an increase of 25 per cent of the rate are incorporated in this Act. Higher rate of tax per show is provided on cinemotograph shows under section 4. In the case of class I therefore, provision to levy additional tax on Rs. 10/- per show is also made.

The Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution and Water Rate) (Amendment) Act, 1966 (Mysore Act 13 of 1966):

Amends further section 3 and 4 of the Mysore Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution and Water Rate) Act, 1957 providing that the levy should be related to increase in the value of the lands benefited by different irrigation works, construction restored, or altered.

The Mysore Motor Vehicle Taxation (Amendment) Act 1966 (Mysore Act 33 of 1966):—

Amends the Mysore Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1957 (Mysore Act 33 of 1957) increasing the rates of tax on goods vehicles and motor cars.

The Mysore Motor Vehicles (Taxation on P ssengers and Goods) (Amendment) Act, 1966 (Mysore Act of 15 of1966):

Amends further the Mysore Motor Vehicles (Taxation on Passengers and Goods) Act, 1966 increasing the rates in respect of stage carriages by about 11.2 per cent.

Sales Tax

The Mysore Sales Tax (Amendment Act), 1966 (Mysore Act 3 of 1966):—

Amends further the 'Mysore Sales Tax Act, 1957, enhancing rates of sales tax on certain goods specified therein.

The Mysore Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1966 (Mysore Act 7 of 1966):—

Further amends the Mysore Sales Tax Act 1957 enhancing the rates of Sales Tax on luxury goods and on goods liable to multi-point tax and also on most of the goods other than luxury goods coming under the second Schedule Rebate of 1 per cent in respect of luxury goods imported from outside the State is given. The minimum turnover liable for taxation is enhanced to Rs. 10,000.

Civil Services:

Miscellaneous

The Mysore State Civil Services (Prevention of Strikes) Act, 1966 (Mysore Act 30 of 1966): It prohibits strikes by the Civil Servants of the State of Mysore and prescribes penalty for strikes.

Dandeli Notified Area:

The Dandeli Notified Area (Levy of Taxes, tolls, Cesses, fees and Octori) Act 1966 (Mysore Act 23 of 1966) provides for the imposition of levy and collection taxes tolls, cesses, fees and octori in the Dandeli notified area and for the validation of collections made.

Gift Goods:

The Mysore Gift Goods (Unlawful possession) (Amendment) Act, 1966 (Mysore Act 28 of 1966) amends the Mysore Gift Goods 'Unlawful Possession) Act, 1963, regulating the possession of all tax goods gifted by any organisation to any State Government or Central Government or to any other person or organisation individually or on behalf of such Government and providing for deterent punishment for their unlawful possession. Provision is also made for the courts trying an offence under the Act to give precedence to such trials and to deliver such articles confiscated to Officers and authorities of the State Government after retaining samples thereof.

Industrial:

The Mysore Industrial Areas Development Act, 1966 (Mysore Act 18 of 1966):—

It makes special provision for securing the establishment of Industrial Areas in the State and generally to promote the establishment and orderly development of Industries therein and for that purpose to establish an Industrial Areas Development Board and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid.

LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

Ministers Salaries and Allowances:

The Mysore Ministers Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Act, 1966 (Mysore Act 26 of 1966):—

Amends the Mysore Ministers Salaries and Allowances Act, 1956 (Mysore Act 5 of 1957) regulating the travelling and daily allowances payable to the Ministers and Deputy Ministers for journeys outside India.

Public Service Commission:

The Mysore Public Service Commission Conduct of Business and Additional Functions) (Amendment) Act, 1966 (Mysore Act 25 of 1966):—

Amends the Mysore Public Service Commission (Conduct of Business and Additional Functions) Act, 1959 (Mysore Act 20 of 1959) empowering the Assistant Secretary also to sign communications. Specific provision for obtaining returns, records and information from the Commission by the Government is also made.

Water Supply and Sewerage:

The Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage (Amendment) Act, 1966 (Mysore Act 6 of 1966):—

Amends the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Act, 1964 providing for creation of improvement reserve, payment of interest on the cost of assets to Government and bye-laws regarding water supply and sewerage scheme.

ORDINANCES

The Mysore State Civil Services (Prevention of strikes) Ordinance, 1966 (Mysore Ordinance of 1966).

Provides for prevention of strikes by Civil Servants of the State of Mysore.

The Mysore Land Reforms (Amendment) Ordinance 1966 (Mysore Ordinance No. 2 of 1966).

Amends further the Mysore Land Reforms Act, 1961 (Mysore Act 10 of 1962) extending the time limit by three months for filing statements by the landlords with the Tribunal who require land for cultivation personally or for any non agricultural purpose. Provision is also made by amending section 7, to enable dispossessed tenants to make applications for restoration of possession within 15 months from the appointed day.

(ii) *Police*

During the year 1966 the Law and Order situation in the State was well maintained. The State Government issued several orders with regard to the foodgrains and essential commodities to check the increase in prices smuggling and profiteering in foodgrains etc. Foodgrains etc. were procured and continued to be distributed through Co-operative Consumer Societies and fair prices Depots.

The Special Food cell (Crime Branch II) formed in the State in October 1964 continued to implement Food Regulatory Orders to prevent Smuggling of foodgrains across the State Boarders and unearthed large quantities of hoarded foodgrains and undeclared stocks in several Mills. As many as 121 check posts have been set up and mobile Police were also functioning in the State. The National emergency continued during the year.

During the year several V. I. Ps and High dignitories visited Mysore State. Adequate and satisfactory security and Police arrangements were made on all occasions.

Crime Detection and Prosecutions

The total number of cognizable crime reported during the year was 31,223(27,843). The number of cases placed under special and local laws and cases under nuisance offences were 9,74,435(6,15,105) and 53,465(1,36,550) respectively.

Grame Times

The number of cases of grave crime reported during the year was as follows:

	1965	1966
1. Murder	757	753
2. Dacoity	121	99
3. Robbery	147	137
4. HB and Thefts ..	5 770	6999
5. Cattle theft	825	986
6. Ordinary theft.. ..	9379	10806
Total ..	16999	19780

Properties Lost and Recovered

Properties worth of Rs. 58,54,013—71 (62,02,540—29) were lost out of which Rs. 27,20,728—81 (22,30,756—93) worth were recovered during the year. The percentage of the value of the property recovered was 46.48 (35.97).

LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

Probibition

During the year, prohibition was not extended to any new area in the State. Prohibition was enforced in all the districts of the State except in Bangalore City, Raichur, Gulbarga and Bangalore excluding the taluks of Ramanagaram and Channapatna. The total number of cases put up during the year was 78,726(74,151).

Police Radio Grid.

The decipline and morale of the Police force was satisfactory throughout the year and their compliance was enhanced by Radio Stations and Radio Grids.

Medals

Shri M. Quadir Ali, Commissioner of Police, Bangalore and Sri K. S. Narasimha Murthy, Deputy Superintendent of Police were awarded the President's Police and fire Services Medals for distinguished services, and also Eleven more officers were awarded Police Medals for meritorious service during the year 1966.

Cost

The total cost of the Department for the financial year 1966-67 was Rs. 6,28,33,236—00 (Rs. 5,83,30,375—36).

(iii) *Prisons.*

Policy

The Prisons Department has been following a policy be stsuited for trainingand rehabilitation of inmates by introducing suitable reformative masures from time to time.

Prison Population

At the beginning of the year there were 5,386 prisoners of all classes, 26,984 prisoners (26,272 males and 712 females) were admitted during the year making a total of 32,370. 27,107 Prisoners were released of all classes leaving a balance of 5,263 at the end of the year. Average number of prisoners daily confined was 5,305 (5,104.95).

Convicts

In the year 12,987 Males and 308 females were admitted into the Jails in the State. 2,556 (8,543) Males and 43 (289) females were received by way of transfer from other Jails.

Classification of Prisoners ;—

Head	*Males*	*Females*
I. Religion.—		
Christian	1,135	13
Hindus and Sikhs	8,663	261
Buddists and Jains	1	..
Muslims	2,774	37
All other castes	2,970	40
Total ..	15,543	351

Head	*Males*	*Females*
II. Age.—		
Below 16 years	21	4
Between 16 to 40	11,513	275
Between 40 to 60	3,709	66
Above 60 years	300	6
Total ..	15,543	351
III. Literacy.—		
Able to read and write ..	8,288	164
Able to read only	434	5
Illiterates	6,821	182
Total ..	15543	351

Previous Occupation of Male Convicts.—

1. Government and Municipal Servants.	151	
2. Professional Persons	631	
3. Persons in service	202	
4. Persons engaged in Agriculture.	6,467	
5. Persons engaged in Commerce and Trade.	874	
6. Persons engaged in arts and classed otherwise.	6,868	Female.
Total ..	15,543	351

House hold work.

Escapes

Ten escapes took place during the year. 25 escapes remained at large at the beginning of the year, making a total 35. 8 Prisoners made recapture leaving a balance of 27 at large at the end of the year.

Expenditure

Under all items, a sum of Rs. 31,47,220.63 (Rs. 31,84,071.86) was spent. Average cost of maintenance of prisoners was 593.26 (Rs. 616.47).

Under trial Prisoners

At the beginning of the year there were 1366 under-trial prisoners. 11,005 were received, making a total of 12,371. Out of this 3,532 were released on bail and 4,219 were discharged by courts. 2,989 were convicted and sentenced and 525 were transferred, 1 died and 1,105 remained at the end of the year.

Daily average number of under trial prisoners confined in all the Jails was 1,315 (1,452.99) during the year.

Jail Industries

In all the Jails in the State during the year Rs. 22,59,116.21 (Rs. 25,26,874.52) worth of articles were manufactured in the several Industrial Sections.

Major Industries in the Jails were :—

1. Textile Weaving.
2. Cotton and Woollen Carpets making.
3. Kambli making.
4. Carpentry.
5. Ratan and Coir Industry.
6. Tailoring.
7. Printing Press.
8. Phenyle and Soap making.

Population in Sub Jails and Lockups.—

There were 1,529 prisoners of all classes at the beginning of the year. 41,245 prisoners were received in the lockups and Sub Jails making a total of 42,774. 41,557 prisoners were discharged under all classes, leaving a balance of 1,217 at the end of the year.

In the Sub-Jails and Lockups there were 1,077 under-trail prisoners at the beginning of the year. 19,727 under-trial prisoners were received making a total of 20,804. 6,827 Under-trial prisoners were released on bail.2,168 were discharged by courts; 7,666 sentenced for various terms. 3,354 were transferred; 1 escaped, 4 died, leaving balance 784 at the end of the year.

Expenditure

Total expenditure incurred in the administration of Sub-Jails and Lockups during the year was Rs. 9,43,527.68 (Rs. 7,99,926.37). Average cost of maintenance of prisoners in Sub-Jails and Lockups in the year was 665.39 (Rs. 612.38).

Literacy Activities in Jails

Literacy classes were conducted in the Jails, as usual, for the benefit of prisoners with the help of paid teachers as well as byliterate convicts. Prisoners in the Central Prison Gulbaraga were allowed to sit for the Hindi Examinations.

The Jail library continued to be popular among prisoners. The libraries were replenished with books during the year. Sanction was also accorded for purchasing text books for the boys at the Juvenile Jail, Dharwar.

Lectures were given to prisoners on basic morals and ethics. This is expected to create a whole-some influence in the minds of prisoners. The Lecturers were paid conveyance allowance for their journey to the Jails.

LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

(iv) *Probation and after Care Services Department.*

Administration

The probation and After-care Services Department is in charge of the various Social legislations that are in force in the State. The Director of Social Welfare is the *ex-officio* Chief Inspector of Certified Schools.

Working Under the Children Act 1961

The number of new cases reported under the Children Act during the year is 3,973 (3,588 boys and 385 girls.)

Remand Homes

There are 19 Remand Homes in the State. Of these 13 are run by Government and the remaining 6 are managed by the Voluntary Agencies. The daily average number of inmates in each Remand Home is about 45, the maximum being about 232 in the Remand Home, Bangalore.

Certified Schools

There are 7 Certified Schools in the State of which one is for girls, 5 for boys and one for both boys and girls. Apart from these 7 Certified Schools managed by Government, there are 19 Voluntary Institutions which are recognised as Fit Person Institutions for admission care, education and training of children committed under the Children Act. Craft and Vocational Training facilities suh as carpentry tailoring, weaving, masonery farming, leather work, Band, embroidery and needle-work are provided in Government Certified Schools for training the inmates.

Work under the Bombay Habitual Offenders Restriction Act 1947

The Bombay Habitual Offenders Restriction Act 1947 is in force in the 4 districts of Bombay Karnatak area. During the year, only one settler was admitted to the Indusrial and Agricultural Settlement at Bijapur. An Agricultural Farm (53 acres—03 guntas) with buildings having Industrial sections in Weaving and Tailoring are maintained for training and employment of settlers Inturn the revenue realised in Rs. 24,086.93 (Rs. 17,328.11).

Work Under the Probation of Offenders Act. 1958

There are 19 Probation Officers working under the Probation of Offenders Act 1958.

Work under the Supersession of Immoral Trafic in Women and Girls Act 1956

The Chief Inspector of Certified Schools has been entrusted with the implementation of the welfare schemes under the Social and Moral Hygiene and After-Care Programmes 10 Protective Homes are managed by Government. Besides these the Vanita Seva Samaj, Dharwar and Abhaya Ashram, Bangalore, managed by the Voluntary Organisations have been granted licenses to be used as Protective Homes under the Act. The establishment of a Protective Home exclusively for committed cases in Bangalore, this year goes a long way in the progress of the work, as the cases committed under the Act need a diffrent type of institutional treatment than the voluntary cases and the mixing up these two categories is undesirable.

Welfare Service in Prisions

The work under the scheme consists of giving aid to released prisoners and helping their vocational and social rehabilitation after their discharge from prisons. Four Liaison Officers are working at Bangalore, Belgaum, Gulbarga and Bellary. During the year 1,014 (1,007 males and 7 females) prisoners were interviewed. There is appreciable progress in Liaison work during the year compared to previous year.

Social and Moral Hygiene and After-Care Programmes

There are State Homes and 7 Reception Centres for Women and girls established under this programme. They provide shelter, care, education and vocational training for the rehabilitation of women and girls who are admitted to these Institutions as destitutes and protective cases rescued from moral danger.

One State Home at Hubli and two District Shelters at Mysore and Belgaum are functioning under the After-care Programme.

Physically Handicapped Institutions

The Management of the Institutions for the Physically Handicapped has been taken up by this Department from the Director of Public Instruction. There are five institutions for the Physically Handicapped in the State; *viz.*, (1) School for the Deaf Boys and Girls, Gulbarga, (2) School for Blind Boys, Gulbarga, (3) Government Vocational Institute for Women, Mysore and (4) School for Deaf and Blind Boys Mysore (5) Government School for Blind, Hubli. Hostels are attached to the Institutions and children are provided free boarding and lodging facilitie .

Under the scheme for award of scholarships to the Physically Handicapped students not covered under the Government of India Scholarships scheme, undergoing education and training in various crafts 42 Orthopaedically Handicapped and 12 blind students from all over the State have been awarded the scholarships at Rs. 15 per mensem as scholarship and at Rs. 10 per mensem as allowances for 10 months for 1966-67.

(v) CIVIL JUSTICE

(i) High Court

The jurisdiction of the High Court was the same as in the previous year.

The total receipts and charges of the High Court for the year as compared with those of the previous year are set out below :—

Receipts and charges.

	1965-66	1966-67	*Increase*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	4,20,304-07	5,53,369-67	1,33,065-60
Charges	18,72,361-14	20,06,196-19	1,33,835-05

Regular Appeals.

(i) *Institution :*—The number of Regular Appeals instituted and refiled during the year was 426 (489).

(ii) *Disposals :*—Including 1,297 appeals from the previous year, there were 1,723 appeals for disposal. Of these 501 (431) appeals of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,19,256-29 (Rs 28,45,406-54), were disposed of leaving a balance of 1 222 (1,297) at the end of the year.

(iii) The average duration of 501 appeals disposed of was 1,048,70 (1,184,50) days.

Second appeals.

(i) *Institution :*—The number of appeals instituted and refiled during the year was 1,342 (1,066).

(ii) *Disposal :*—The number of Second Appeal pending from the previous year was 2,418. Including the appeals field and refiled, there were 3,760 (3,457) appeals for disposal. Of these, 1,237 (1,039) appeals, were disposed of, leaving a balance of 3,523 appeals pending at the end of the year.

(iii) Average duration of 1,237 appeals disposed of was 847.60 (787 70) days.

Miscellaneous Appeals.

There were 20 Miscellaneous appeals pending at the beginning of the year and during the year 2 appeals were refiled making a total of 22 appeals for disposal. Of these, 12 appeals were disposed of, leaving 10 appeals pending at the end of the year.

Civil Revision Petitions.

The number of Civil Revision Petitions pending at the beginning of the year was 1,111. Subsequently 1,724 (including 25 refiled) Petitions were received, making a total of 2,835 petitions for disposal. Of these, 1,661 (1,286) petitions were disposed of, leaving balance of 1,174 petitions at the end of the year.

Writ Petitions.

The number of writ petitions pending at the beginning of the year was 2,576 (2,316). During the year 2,994 (including 13 petitions refiled) petitions were received making a total of 5,570 petitions for disposal. Of these, 2,672 (2,341) petitions were disposed of, leaving a balance of 2,898 petitions pending at the end of the year.

Civil Petitions.

Out of 582 petitions for disposal during the year 348 (416) petitions were disposed of, leaving 234 petitions pending at the end of the year.

(ii) COURTS SUBORDINATE TO THE HIGH COURT

The number of Officers exercising appellate or Original jurisdiction at the end of the year was 195 (186), as detailed below :—

(a) Districts and Sessions Judges ..	25
(b) Civil Judges	34
(c) Munsiffs (including Munsiff-Magistrate.)	136
Total ..	195

Receipts and Charges.

The totals receipts of the courts subordinate to the High Court amounted to Rs. 55,79,977-23 (Rs. 54,42,546-34) and the charges amounted to Rs. 87,28,018-57 (Rs. 74,11,808-71)

Institutions and disposals of suits.

(i) *Original suits* :—Thirty-six thousand and three hundred and forty-four original suits were pending from the previous year. The total number of suits instituted was 38,608 (41,305) excluding 3,184 suits refiled, remanded or received by transfer. Out of the total Institutions of 38,608 suits were instituted in the courts of District Judges, 1,128 (1,264) suits were filed in the courts of Civil Judges and 37,272 (39,883) suits were instituted in the courts of the Munsiffs.

Out of the total number of 78,136 (79,062) suits, 1,108 suits were transferred to other courts and 77,028 suits remained for disposal. Of these, 39,700 (41,747) suits were disposed of leaving a balance of 37,328 (36,344) suits at the end of the year. Of these 15,981 (14,701) suits were pending over one year.

(ii) Small Cause Suits :—

The total number of small cause suits pending at the the beginning of the year was 6,249 (6,528). Excluding 327 (480) suits which were refiled, remanded or received by transfer, the number of suits instituted during the year was 16,051 (16,779). Out of the total number of 28,457 (22,787) suits or disposal excluding 170 suits which were transferred to other courts, in all 16,073 (16,127) suits were disposed of, leaving a balance of 6,384 suits at the end of the year; of these 1,855 suits were pending over one year.

Average duration.

The average duration of contested original suits and Small Cause suits was 6,223.42 (4,822.90) and 161.66 (236.97) days respectively. The average duration of un-contested original suits and Small cause suits was 234.91 (162.27) and 123.76 (121.99) days respectively.

Miscellaneous cases.

The number of Miscellaneous cases pending at the beginning of the year was 19,087. Subsequently, 1,10,259 cases were instituted and 1,083 cases were refiled making a total of 1,30,429 cases; out of these 1,124 cases were transferred to other courts and 1,29,305 (61,589) cases remained for disposal. Of these, 46,884 (42,502) cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 82,421 cases at the end of the year; of these, 22,247 cases were pending over six months and 5,964 cases were pending over one year.

Of the total number of cases disposed of during the year, 9,456 (8,413) cases were disposed of with contest and the rest were uncontested.

Execution cases.

The total number of Execution Cases for disposal during the year was 70,053 (74,049). Of these, 42,569 (46,439) cases were disposed of leaving 27,484 cases pending at the close of the year. The number of cases pending over one year was 6,803 (6,673). Out of the total disposal, 20,765 (22,625) cases were disposed of as wholly infructuous. The total amount realised in the execution of the decrees was Rs. 1,14,77,168.36 (Rs. 1,04,29,874-67).

Insolvency Petitons.

The total number of Insolvency Petitions for disposal was 412 (428). Of these, 160 (154) petitions were disposed of, leaving a balance of 252 petitions at the close of year.

In 60 (38) petitions, receivers were appointed. The total amount of insolvents, assets realised during the year was Rs. 79,058-41 (Rs. 2,28,989-72) and the amount disbursed to the creditors was Rs. 1,25,616-96 (Rs. 87,336-24).

Institutions and Disposals of Appeals.

(i) *Regular Appeals;*—10,376 Regular Appeals were pending at the beginning of the year. During the year, 5,165 appeals were instituted and 1,240 appeals refiled making a total of 16,781 appeals ;of these 1,080 appeals were transferred to other courts and thus 15,701 (15,139) appeals remained for disposal. Of these, 4,928 (4,763) appeals were disposed of, leaving 10,773 appeals pending at the end of the year. There were 5,349 (4,715) appeals pending over one year.

(ii) *Miscellaneous Appeals;*—2,205 Miscellaneour appeals were pending at the beginning of the year. During the year, 2,207 appeals were instituted and 222 appeals were refiled, remanded or received by transfer, making a total of 4,634 appeals; Of these 95 appeals were transferred to other courts and 4,539 (4,008) appeals remained for disposal. Of these, 2,453 (1,803) appeals were disposed of, leaving 2,086 appeals pending at the end of the year.

Receipts and charges.

The total receipts and charges of civil courts including the High Court during the year and in the previous year are shown below :—

Year	*Receipts*	*Charges*	*Savings*	*Loss*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1965-66	58,62,850-41	92,84,169-85	..	34,21,319-44
1966-67	61,33,346-90	1,07,34,214-76	..	46,00,867-86

(v) Criminal Justice

High Court

Criminal Appeals.

(i) *Institutions*:—495 (399) Criminal Appeals were instituted during the year.

(ii) *Disposals*:—452 Appeals involving 1,425 persons were pending at the beginning of the year. During the year, 495 appeals involving 1,420 persons were instituted, making a total of 947 appeals involving 2,845 persons for disposal. Of these 488 (306) appeals involving 1,330 (765) persons were disposed of leaving 479 (452) appeals involving 1,515 1,425) persons at end of the year.

Out of the appeals disposed of, in 252 appeals involving 647 persons, the convictions and sentences were confirmed in 35 appeals involving 124 persons, the sentences were modified in 81 appeals involving 214 persons the sentences were reversed in 9 appeals involving 28 persons, fresh trials were ordered; 89 appeals involving 315 persons were rejected and 1 appeal involving two persons was otherwise disposed of.

Out of 335 Appeals against the order of acquittal which were for disposal during the year, 222 (146) Appeals were disposed of, leaving 113 (164) appeals pending at the end of the year.

Of the Appeals disposed of, in 121 appeals, the order of the lower courts were upheld; in 13 Appeals the sentences were reversed and in 8 appeals, fresh trials or further enquiries were ordered; 1 appeal abated and the rest *i.e.*, 79 appealss were rejected.

(iii) *Average duration*:—The average duration of 468 Appeals disposed of was 119.00 (110.00) days.

Referred cases.

6 References involving 19 persons were pending at the beginning of the year. 16 References involving 33 persons; were filed making a total of 25 (18) references involving 52 (34) persons for disposal. During the year, 14 references involving 24 persons were disposed of, leaving 11 references involving 24 persons pending at the close of year.

Out of 14 references disposed of during the year, in 5 references involving 8 persons, the sentences were confirmed; in 4 references involving 6 persons, the sentences were modified and in 5 references involving 10 persons, the accused were acquitted.

Divisions.

(i) *Revision cases*:—The number of cases referred tothe High Court by the Sessions Judges and other Magistrates or taken by the High Court *suo-moto* in revision during the year was 77 (52) cases involving 236 (154) persons. Including 17 cases involving 50 persons pending from the previous year the total number of revision cases was 94 involving 286 persons Of these, 46 cases involving 108 persons were disposed of, leaving 48 (17) cases involving 178 (50) persons pending at the end of the year.

(ii) *Revision Petitions*;—98 petitions involving 164 persons were pending at the beginning of the year. During the year, 441 petitions involving 830 persons were filed making at otal of 539petitions involving 611 persons for disposal of these, 353 petitions involving 611 persons were disposed of, leaving 186 petitions involving 383 persons at the close of the year.

The average duration of disposal of Revision Petitions was 69 (85) days.

(iii) *Calender of Judgements* :—The number of copies of judgement and orders of the lower Courts received in the High Court during the year was 854 (584) and they were scrutinised and action taken wherever necessary.

Criminal Petitions.

33 Criminal Petitions were pending at the beginning of the Year and 694 petitions were received during the year making a total of 727 petitions for disposal. Of these, 711 petitions were disposed of leaving 16 petitions pending at the end of the year.

Cases under the Contempt of Courts Act.

6 cases involving 15 persons were pending at the beginning of the year and 46 cases involving 81 persons were filed making a total of 52 cases involving 96 persons for disposal; out of which 34 cases involving 60 persons were disposed of, leaving 18 cases involving 36 persons pending at end of the year.

Supreme Court Level to Appeal Petitions.

All the 50 cases filed during the year were disposed of and there was no pendency either at the beginning or at the end of the year.

Summary of Judicial Work.

The Judicial work on the criminal side done by the High Court during the year and the previous year is set out in the following table :—

Nature of cases	1965–66			1966–67		
	For Disposal	*Disposed of*	*Pending*	*For disposal*	*Disposed of*	*Pending*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Criminal appeals	758	306	452	947	468	479
References under section, 374, Cr. P.C.	18	9	9	25	14	11
Revision cases ..	67	50	17	94	46	48
Revision Petitions	498	400	98	539	353	186
Cr. Petitions ..	582	549	33	727	711	16
Cases under contempt of Court Act.	29	23	6	52	34	18
Supreme Court leave to Appeal Petitions.	43	43	..	50	50	..
Total ..	1,995	1,380	615	2,434	1,676	758

The total volume of work to be dealt with by the High Court on the Criminal side during the year was 2,434 (1,995) cases and the disposal was 1,676 (1,380) cases. The pendency has increased from 615 to 758.

Out of 758 cases pending at the end of the year, 80 cases related to 1965, 463 relate to 1966 and the rest, *i. e.*, 215 relate to 1967.

(ii) *Courts Subordinate to the High Court:*

The number of Judges and Magistrates exercising original or Appelate jurisdiction on the last day of the year was 164 as detailed below :—

(a) Sessions Judges (including additional judges).		25
(b) Magistrates	..	139
Total	..	164

Receipt and Charges.

The total receipts of the criminal courts subordinate to the High Court amounted to Rs. 32,21,963–44 (Rs. 26,25,227 –63) and the charges amounted to Rs. 31,58,588–73 (Rs. 28,01,342–78).

Offences reported.

The total number of offences reported during the year was 2,74,405 (2,27,082). Including the persons awaiting trial on the close of the previous year, the number of persons brought to trial in the Magistrates' Courts was 3,75,510, excluding 5,302 persons for trial before Sessions Courts. Of the persons brought to trial, the cases in respect of 3,32,105 (3,11,070) persons were disposed of. The total number of persons convicted was 2,49,505 (2,34,555) and of persons acquitted or discharged was 66,846 (62,027). The proportion of persons convicted to those of acquited or discharged was 78.87 : 21.13 (79.08 : 20.92). The number of persons against whom cases were pending at the end of the year was 40,458 (45,419).

Offences punishable under Special and Local Laws.

The number of persons brought to trial under this head during the year including from the previous years was 2,87,879 (2,66,501) or 75.59 (72.59) per cent. Of the total number of persons brought to trial, the cases against 2,71,899 (2,48,778) persons were disposed of, of whom 2,31,679 or 89.29 per cent (2,12,056 or 85.19 per cent) were convicted.

General Result of Magisterial work.

In addition to 24,316 Sessions cases and Special Criminal cases and Criminal cases pending from the previous year, 2,79,825 were filed, making a total of 3,04,141 cases;

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out of these 2,013 cases were transferred to other courts and thus 3,02,128 cases remained for disposal. Of these, 2,81,511 cases were disposed of, leaving 20,617 cases pending at the end of the year.

The number of cases for disposal was largest, *i.e.*, 58,697 in Bangalore District and lowest, *i.e.*, 4,349 in Bidar District as in the previous year. The number of cases disposed of was also largest *i.e.*, 56,456 in Bangalore District and lowest, *i.e.*, 3,985 in Bidar District. The number of cases pending was largest, 3,018 *i.e.*, in South Kanara District and lowest, *i.e.*, 364 in Bidar District.

(i) *Courts of Sessions Judges* :— The total number of special criminal cases for disposal before the Sessions Judges was 57. Of these, 24 cases were disposed of leaving 33 cases pending at the close of the year.

(ii) *Courts of Magistrates* :— The total number of cases for disposal before Magistrates was 3,00,757 (2,85,241) involving 3,72,563 (3,52,134) persons. Of these, 2,80,574 (2,61,520) cases involving 3,32,105 (3,06,715) persons were disposed of, leaving 20,183 (23,721) cases involving 40,458 (45,419) persons pending at the end of the year.

(iii) *Average duration* :—The average duration of special cases disposed of in the courts of Sessions Judges was 264.12 (405.50) days and that of criminal cases in the courts of Magistrates was 46.52 (61.34) days.

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Including 3,127 cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cases for disposal for the year was 24,934 (19,345). Of these, 21,227 (16,218) cases, *viz.*, 693 cases in the courts of Sessions Judges and 20,534 cases in the Courts of Magistrates were disposed of leaving 2,707 cases pending at the end of the year. 721 cases were pending over six months at the end of the year, *viz.*, 13 cases in the courts of Sessions Judges and 708 in the courts of Magistrates. The average duration of the Miscellaneous cases disposed of was 47.78 days.

amination Witnesses.

The total number of witnesses examined during the year in the subordinate criminal courts in the State was 92,667 (98,392). Of these, 16,962 (12,066) witnesses were examined in the courts of Sessions Judges and the rest, 75,705 (84,584) in the courts of the Magistrates.

venile fenders.

The total number of juvenile offenders dealt with under the Probation of Offenders Act during the year was 4,190. 2,540 offenders were released on admonition; 868 offenders were released on probation without supervision; 576 offenders were released on probation on furnishing surety

or incharge of a Probation Officer specially appointed by the Court; 211 offenders were released on probation and placed under the supervision of Probation Officer; 50 offenders were released on probation and required to reside at a Probation House, Hostels or other places; and 5 offenders were released on probation with a requirement to pay compensation to the victim.

Sessions work.

(i) The total number of cases pending at the beginning of the year was 561 involving 2,599 persons. During the year, 753 (826) cases involving 2,634 (3,286) persons were received making a total of 1,314 (1,257) cases involving 5,233 (5,125) persons for disposal. Of these, 913 (696) cases involving 3,589 (2,526) persons were disposed of, leaving 401 cases involving 1,644 persons pending at the close of the year.

(ii) The Institution of Sessions cases was the largest, *i.e.*, 99 Bijapur District and the lowest, *i.e.*, 8 in Coorg District. The disposal was the highest, *i.e.*, 193 in Bijapur District and the lowest, *i.e.*, 10 in Tumkur District.

(iii) The average duration of sessions cases disposed of was 195.26 (156.02) days. The average was more, *i.e.*, 638.93 in Raichur District and less, *i.e.*, 16.90 in Chitradurga District.

Appeals.

During the year the Sessions courts in the State had to deal with 2,127 (1,897) appeals relating to 3,418 (2,948) persons. Of these, 1,544 (1,219) appeals, relating to 2,388 (1,855) persons were disposed of, leaving 583 (678) appeals relating to 1,030 (1,093) persons pending at the end of the year.

The number of appeals for disposal was the hignest, *i.e.*, 369 in Dharwar District and the lowest, *i.e.*, 29 in Chickmagalur District. The highest pendency at the end of the year was 209 in Dharwar District and the lowest, *i.e.*, 4 in chickmagalur District. No. criminal appeal was pending in Bijapur District.

(ii) The average duration of appeals disposed of was 101.82 (90.99) days.

Revisions.

(i) The total number of Revision cases pending at the beginning of the year before Sessions Courts was 325 and during the year 604 cases were filed, making a total of 929 (898) cases for disposal. Of these, 643 (573) cases were disposed of, leaving 286 cases pending at the close of the year. The average duration of cases disposed of was 111.78 days.

punishments

(i) 14 (32) persons were sentenced to death by the Sessions Judges and the number of persons who were sentenced to imprisonment for life was 350 (238). The total number of persons sentenced to undergo imprisonment was 25,760. Of these persons sentenced to imprisonment 24,137 (26,081)

LAW. ORDER AND JUSTICE

were sentenced to imprisonment for six months and below and 1,623 (1,596) persons were imprisoned for longer period.

(ii) The number of persons fined was 2,64,435 (2,11,521). The total amount of fine imposed was Rs. 33,60,263-13 Rs. 29,36,193-05) and the amount realised was Rs. 23,19,677-57 (Rs. 23,40,658-45). The amount paid by way of compensation was Rs. 19,786-32 (Rs. 14,723-03).

CHAPTER II

REVENUE AND FINANCE

(i) Finance

The Budget Estimates and actuals in respect of revenue receipts and expenditure met from revenue for the year 1966-67 are given below along with the corresponding figures for 1965-66 : Budget and Actuals.

Year	Budget	Actuals
	(Rs. in lakhs).	
Revenue Receipts (*)		
1965-66 ..	12,151 69	12,048 72
1966-67 ..	15,653 36	15,640 01
Expenditure met from Revenue (*)		
1965-66 ..	12,542 93	12,456 47
1966-67 ..	15,400 51	15,144 19

There was a revenue surplus of Rs. 495.82 (Rs. 497.75) lakhs during the year.

The revenue receipts during 1966-67 showed an increase of 29.80 percent compared with 1965-66. Revenue Receipts.

The increases and decreases occurred under the following heads of account :—

I. Revenue raised by the State Government.

A. Taxes, Duties and other Principal Heads of Revenues.—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Taxes on Agricultural Income ..	—7.57
Land Revenue	+169.80
State Excise Duties	+36.53
Taxes on Vehicles	+40.51
Sales Tax	+689.55
Other Taxes and Duties	+16.65
Stamps	+44.97
Registration Fees	+5.12
Total ..	+655.95

		(*Rs. in lakhs.*)
B.	Debt Services	+131.07
C.	Administrative Services	—33.00
D.	Social and Development Servies ..	+110.52
E.	Irrigation and Electricity Schemes ..	+746.90
F.	Public Works	+15.29
G.	Ports	—0.17
I.	Miscellaneous	+146.67
J.	Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments	—31.02
K.	Extraordinary Receipts	+3.02
	Total—I ..	+1,745.24

Receipt from Central Government.

(*a*)	State's Share of divisible on Central Taxes.—		
	Income Tax		+74.47
	Estate Duty		—11.57
	Excise Duties		+423.78
		Total (*a*) ..	+486.68
(*b*)	Grants-in-aid	Total (*b*) ..	+1,359.37
		Grand Total (I and II)	+3,591.29

The decrease under 'Land Revenue' is mainly due to postponement of land revenue collections on account of Scarcity conditions prevailing in some areas of the State. The increase under 'State Excise Duties' is due to recovery of arrears and more receipts on account of duty on Indian made foreign liquor. The increase under 'Taxes on Vehicles' is due to enhancement in the rates of taxes of Motor Vehicles with effect from 1st January 1967. The increase under 'Sales Tax' is due to more receipts under Central Sales Tax and State Sales Tax on account of general increase in trade and collection of arrears. The increase under 'Other Taxes and Duties' occurred under 'Entertainment Tax' due to opening of new theatres, enhancement in the rate of surcharge on Entertainment and additional tax on cinematograph shows. The increases under 'Stamps' and 'Registration' is due to increased volume of transactions and also due to steep rise in the valuation of urban properties.

The increase under 'Debt Services' is on account of adjustment of interest on irrigation Works (Commercial) and recovery of more interest on Loans and Advances by the State Government. The decrease under 'Administrative Services'

occurred under 'Supplies and Disposals' due to less recoveries from departments. The increase under 'Social and Developmental services' occurred under 'Animal Husbandry due to handling of more milk by Government, Milk Supply scheme specially by the Bangalore Dairy Project and under 'Industries' due to more revenue from Sandal Oil Factory, Electric Factory etc., and more revenue realised from sale of sandle oil. The increase under 'Irrigation and Electricity Schemes' is due to sale of more power generated by Sharavathy Hydro Electric Project and recovery of arrears for the power supplied to the Mysore State Electricity Board. The increase under 'I. Miscellaneous' is mainly under 'LI Forest' due to more receipts from Mysore Iron and Steel Limited for supply of firewood and charcoal and from Wood Preservation Plant.

The increase in the State's share of divisible Central-Taxes under 'Income Tax' and Excise Duties' is due to the assignment of larger share to the States with effect from 1st April 1966 in accordance with the recommendations of the Forth Finance Commission. The increase under 'Grants-in-aid from Central Government' is mainly due to the recommendation of the Fourth Finance Commission fixing the grant payable to the State Government under Article 275 of the Constitution to Rs. 20.82 crores per year with effect from 1st April 1966 aginst that Rs. 6.75 crores fixed by the Third Finance Commission.

Expenditure on Revenue Account.

The expenditure on Revenue Account during the year 1966-67 showed an increase of about 21 per cent over that in 1965-66. The increase and decreases occured under the following heads of account :—

		Rs. in lakhs.
A.	Collection of Taxes, Duties and other principal revenues.	+37.85
B.	Debt Services	+1,336.97
C.	Administrative Services	+141.24
D.	Social and Developmental Services ..	+572.10
DD.	Capital Account of Social and Developmental Services within the Revenue Account.	—0.43
E.	Irrigation and Electricity Schemes ..	+133.94
F.	Public Works	+117.26
G.	Ports	+0.51
I.	Miscellaneous	+237.43
II.	Miscellaneous Capital Account within the Revenue Account.	+8.48
J.	Contributions and Miscellaneous adjustments	+19.92
K.	Extraordinary Items	—7.55
	Total ..	+2,597.72

The increase under 'Debt Services' is due to payment of more interest on the loans, repayment of ways and means advances received from the Government of India by debiting the expenditure (Rs. 10.65 crores) to the revenue account and more contribution to the Sinking Funds.

The increase under 'Administrative Services' is due to additional expenditure involved in connection with the General Elections 1967, more expenditure on Secretariat, Vigilance Commission, Treasuries, Public Service Commission, District Administration etc., more expenditure under 'Police' due to raising of 2 additional companiesof M.S.R.P and additional police establisment entertainment in connection with General Elections 1967 and Food Control.

The increase under 'Social and Developmental Services' occurred under 'Education' due to payment of more grants to the Universities, more expenditure on Primary and Secondary Education, under 'Medical' due to more expenditure on hospitals, under 'Public Health' due to more expenditure on National Malaria Eradication programme and under 'Industries' due to increased working expenses of some Industrial concerns.

The increase under 'Irrigation and Electricity Schemes' is due to more expenditure on maintenance and repairs to irrigation works, adjustment of more interest charges due to increased capital outlay on Irrigation Works.

The increase under 'Public Works' is mainly under 'Suspense'.

The increase under 'I. Miscellaneous' occurred under 'Famine Relief' due to taking up of relief works on a large scale in view of prevalence of scarcity conditions due to failure of rains.

The increase under all heads is partly due to enhancement of rates of Dearness Allowance with effect from 1st January 1967.

Expenditure Outside the Revenue Account.

The expenditure on Capital Account outside the Revenue Account in 1966-67 was Rs. 3,825.49 lakhs (Rs. (Rs. 3,361.53 lakhs). The increase was under 'Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health' due to more expenditure on water supply schemes, under 'Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development' due to sanctioning of additional retirable share capital to co-operatives for procurement of food-grains and conversion of loan given to the Mysore State Industrial Co-operative Bank Limited into share capital and increased

investment in Co-operative Housing Corporation and Co-operative Spinning Mills, under 'Irrigation and Electricity Schemes' due to increased outlay on Major and Minor Irrigation works and Sharavathy Hydro-Electric Project under 'Government Trading Schemes due to supply of more imported wheat by the Government of India and purchase of local foodgrains under levy orders.

Public debt

Details of Public Debt transactions during 1966-67 are given below :—

	Receipts	*Payments*
	(Rs. in lakhs).	
(i) Market Loans ..	420.74	12.47
(ii) Floating Debt (Ways and Means Advances from the Reserve Bank).	5,851.45	8,720.29
(iii) Loans from Central Government.	5,762.33	2,584.52
(iv) Other Loans ..	316.90	88.49
Total ..	12,351.42	11,405.77

Karnataka State Archives, (Department of Library) Accession No.....

Market Loans.—During the year 1966-67 a Development Loan of Rs. 4.13 crores bearing interest at 5½ per cent. per annum and redeemable at per in 1978 was raised at a discount of two per cent.

Loans amounting to Rs. 12.47 lakhs were repaid during the year.

Floating Debt.—As the cash balance of the Government of Mysore with the Reserve Bank of India fell below the minimum on 159 occasions during the year, Government took ways and Means Advances and over draft totalling Rs. 5,851.45 lakhs from the Bank. Advances and overdraft totalling Rs. 8,720.29 lakhs (which includes advances and Overdraft outstanding at the end of 1965-66) were repaid during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 1,179.61 lakhs at the end of the year.

Loans from Central Governments.—During the year loans amounting to Rs. 5,762.33 lakhs were taken from the Government of India while loans amounting to Rs. 2,584.52 lakhs were repaid.

Other Loans.—The loans taken from National Co-operative Development Corporation, Central Warehousing Corporation, Life Insurance Corporation etc., are shown under

this head. During the year 1966-67 loans to the extent of Rs. 316.90 lakhs were received while loan to the extent of Rs. 88.49 lakhs were repaid.

Loans and Advances by State Government.

During the year loans amounting to Rs. 2,188.44 lakhs were disbursed while loans amounting to Rs. 1,088.47 lakhs were recovered. The net outgoings were Rs. 1,099.97 lakhs.

Public Account.

During the year the Receipts under this account were Rs. 60,648.48 lakhs while Disbursements were Rs. 57,325.37 lakhs resulting in a net incoming of Rs. 3,323.11 lakhs.

The financial year 1966-67 opened with a credit balance of Rs. 32.95 lakhs and closed with a debit balance of Rs. 294.75 lakhs.

(ii) EXCISE (1966-67).

Finance Distilleries.

The Revenue and Expenditure for the year was Rs. 4,40,56,578 and Rs. 24,805 respectively. There were two Distilleries in the State during the year *viz.*, the Distillery run by Mysore Sugar Co., Ltd., at Mandya and Distillery run by M/s India Sugars and Refnaries Ltd., at Hospet. The licenses of these two Distilliries were renewed for 1966-67 after recoveing the licence fee of Rs. 7,500 from each Distillery.

(1) *The Mysore Sugar Company Ltd., Bangalore;*— The Distillery run by this company continued to manufacture and supply liquors during the year. In addition to manufacturing arrack of 35°. under Proof, and special liquors of 25. under proof and 20° under proof, it was also allowed to bottle liquors in quart—Pint and Nip size bottles.

The products manufactured and issued are as detailed below :-

		Manufactured Litres	*Issued Litres*
1. Rectified Spirit	..	31,11,015	10,10,589
2. Absolute Alcohol	..	93,788	18,428
3. Power Alcohal	..	1,05,200	1,20,286
4. Denatured spirit	..	4,94,900	4,88,388
5. Special liquor	..	63,721	16,377
6. Molasses Arrack	..	16,02,949	1,57,643

(2) *M/s. India Sugars and Refineries Ltd., Hospet;*— The Hospet Distillery run by this company continued to manufacture commercial spirits *viz.* denatured spirit and recti-

fied spirit in addition to manufacture of molasses arrack of 30o under proof and special liquor of 25o under proof for supply to the areas of Hyderabad Karnatak area.

The quantities of spirit and liquors manufactured and issued are as follows :—

Name of spirit/liquor	*Manufactured Litres*	*Issued in the State only Litres*
1. Molasses Arrack ..	7,06,669	6,92,124
2. Rectified Spirit ..	43,39,299	4,52,495
3. Denatured spirit ..	34,62,222	33,98,919

Spirituous Medical and Toilet Preparations.

A quantity of 3,71,205 proof litres of spirituous medicinal preparations were manufactured. A quantity of 92,702 proof litres on payment of duty and 11,438 proof litres on duty free basis, were allowed for export outside the State during the year.

Indian Made Liquors

A quantity of 95,045 proof litres were transported on payment of duty and 1,60,931 proof litres were transported on duty free basis within the State.

Beer

There were four Indian made foreign liquors manufacturing concerns.

1. M/s. Khoday, R.C.A. Industries, Bangalore.
2. M/s. Amruth Distilleries, Bangalore.
3. M/s. Dasarath & Company, Mysore.
4. M/s. Khoday Distilleries (P) Ltd., Kannayakana Agrahara, Anekal Taluk.

A quantity of 26,62,737 bulk litres were manufactured in the State and 21,46,657 bulk litres were exported outside the State. 4,63,664 bulk litres were consumed in the State on which sum of Rs. 24,03,692–10 as duty was collected during the year.

An excise duty at the rate of Rs. 17 per proof litre and litre fee at Rs. 3–40 per bulk litre were levied on these liquors. An export duty of 33 paise per bulk litre was levied on exports of liquors outside the State and Rs. 1,62,874–48 was realised as Export duty.

There were two Breweries namely (1) M/s. United Breweries Ltd., Bangalore and (2) M/s. Venus Breweries, Bangalore,

59,62,241 bulk litres were manufactured, 28,22,212 bulk litres were exported outside the State. 25,57,749 bulk litres were consumed within the State on which a sum of Rs. 14,31,650–64 as duty was collected during the year. And excise duty at the rate of 55 paise per bulk litre and litre fee of 66 paise per bulk litre on Indian Made Beer were levied.

The export duty was at 6 paise per bulk litre and and a sum of Rs. 1,69,332–72 was collected.

Opium.

The sale of opium in licenced shops was prohibited from 1–4–1959 and opium was issued to addicts only who held permits for medicinal and scientific purposes. The revenue derived from the sale was Rs. 3,671–34.

No fresh licences were issued for possession and use of opium for veterinary and quasi veterinary purposes.

Dangerous Drugs.

The number of licences issued was 128.(296).420 opium addicts were registered up to end of March 1967.

Opium is issued to the addicts, and licenced Hakims and Vaidyas from the Government Treasuries in the State.

Mysore Karnatak Area.

(1) *Arrack Bonded Depots*:—There were seven arrack bonded depots in Bangalore Urban and Rural Districts.

(2) *Shops*:—(Arrack and special liquors) 64 (49) shops were licenced for retail vend of arrack all over the year 5 special liquor shops were continued to function during the year.

(3) *Consumption of arrack;*—The consumption of arrack of 35° under proof was 14,22,182 (14,35,553) litres.

(4) *Rectified Spirit:*—The number of licences issued and renewed was 180.

(5) *Denatured Spirit licences;*—358 (311) Denatured Spirit licences were issued.

(6) *Toddy;*—The number of shops for sale of date and coconut toddy was 138 (132). The revenue derived was Rs. 61,08,238–61 comprising of shops rentals of Rs. 66,763–00 tree tax of Rs. 5,30,531–39 and tree rent of Rs. 10.944–22 paise as against the total revenue of Rs. 76,50,466–89 only.

(7) *Malt liquor;*—The number of licences issued for sale of country beer was 8. 25,57,769 (17,82,957) litres was consumed. The revenue derived was Rs. 24,96,436-24 (22,47,568-73) comprising of Rs. 21,10,495-25 by duty and Rs. 3,85,941-00 by shop rentals.

(8) *Foreign liquor;*—The revenue derived by way of licence fee was Rs. 7,53,700 (4,18,900). The quantity of of liquors consumed was as follows :-

	1966-67 *Litres*	1965-66 *litres*
1. Spirits ..	1,19,061	10,949
2. Wines	85	82
3. Beer ..	44,329	82,957

There was a total demand of Rs. 3,15,71,936-30 including the arrears of Rs. 9,40,387-60 at the beginning of the year and the current demand of Rs. 3,06,31,548-70 during the year . The total collections during the year were Rs. 2,99,14,513-84 leaving a closing balance of Rs. 16,57,422-46 at the end of the year.

Madras Karnatak Area.

The revenue in Coorg district was Rs. 2,45,736-96 (1,03,224-55).

The revenue of South Kanara District was Rs. 39,947-87 (Rs. 41,601-07).

Hyderabad Karnatak Area

In the districts of Raichur and Gulbarga the supply of arrack of 30° under proof was continued.

(2) There were 8 Government arrack bonded depots and arrack was supplied by M/s. India Sugar and Refineries, Hospet. The consumption of arrack was 3,30,574 (3,32,102). 288 shops were licenced for the retail vend of arrack. The revenue derived from arrack was Rs. 33,50,465-59 (Rs. 32,48,287-64).

Toddy 1,97,396 (1,91,849) toddy trees were tapped 7,400 (26,416) Sendhi trees were tapped for the consumption of Andhra Pradesn snops. 858 (843) shops were licenced for sale of toddy. The revenue derived was Rs. 68,81,86,546 (Rs. 74,84,700).

69,309 (53,753) litres were consumed. The revenue derived was Rs. 38,119-95 (Rs. 24,707-03).

The revenue derived was Rs. 3,61,309-69 (Rs. 2,83,615).

There was a total demand of Rs. 1,47,84,329-72 including the arrears of Rs. 35,06,332-77 at the beginning of the year and the current demand of Rs. 1,12,77,996-95 during the year. The total collections during the year were Rs. 1,11,19,505-11, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 36,64,824-61 at the end of the year.

BOMBAY KARNATAK AREA

(1) Prohibition was in force in the four districts of Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Karwar. The prohibition propaganda was carried out in all the four districts by the Prohibition and Excise authorities with the district Samskar Kendras to educate the public in general to give up the evil of drinking habit and also by extending active and willing co-operation to eradicate illicit distillation, smuggling and illicit sale of intoxicant by means of public meeting, speeches on the benefits of prohibition. Educative Films were also exhibited by the Publicity Department.

78 authorisations were issued to Church authorities.

Permits were issued in accordance with the Bombay Foreign Liquor Rules, 1953, as repealed by the Mysore Prohibition Act 1961. Six Vendor's licences were issued and 94,218.9 units of foreign liquor were sold.

Rs. 10,08,464-61 (Rs. 3,33,063) were realised during the year.

(iii) COMMERCIAL TAXES

(a) *Central Sales Tax Act*, 1956.—The Administrative set-up for the enforcement of Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 continued to be the same as in the previous year.

Amendments to the Central Sales Tax Act.—The Central Sales Tax Act was amended by the Finance Act 1966 with effect from 1st July 1966. As a result of this amendment the rate of tax specified in sections 8 (1) and 8(2-A) of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 was raised from 2 per cent to 3 per cent. Section 15 was also amended with a view to enable the States to levy tax on declared goods upto 3 per cent instead of 2 per cent.

There were 35,086 dealers registered upto the end of last year. During the year 4,334 dealers were registered afresh. The progressive total of the number of registration certificates cancelled upto the end of the year being 11,828, there were 27,592 registration certificates in force at the end of the year.

495 appeals and 4 revision cases were pending at the beginning of the year. 173 appeals were received during the year and 6 cases were taken for *suomotu* revision. The number of appeals and revisions disposed of during the year were 466 and 8 respectively, leaving 202 appeals and 2 revision cases pending at the end of the year.

A sum of Rs. 24,72,274—68 under tax and a sum of Rs. 1,84,230—47 under miscellaneous revenue were outstanding collection at the beginning of the year. A demand of Rs. 3,83,38,616—66 under Tax and a demand of Rs. 6,95,343—31 under Miscellaneous Revenue were raised during the year. A sum of Rs. 2,09,521—88 under Tax and another sum of Rs. 29,252—75 under Miscellaneous Revenue were reduced out of the total demand on account of appeals, revisions etc., leaving a net demand of Rs. 4,06,01,369—46 under tax and Rs. 8,50,321—03 under Miscellaneous Revenue, for collection. Out of the said net demand, an amount of Rs. 3,68,17,320—23 under tax and an amount of Rs. 5,55,726-40 under Miscellaneous Revenue were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 37,84,049—23 under tax and Rs. 2,94,594—63 under Miscellaneous Revenue at the end of the year.

20,660 cases of assessments were pending at the beginning of the year, the number of cases which become due for finalisation during the year were 35,896 and out of this 18,265 cases were assessed during the year leaving a balance of 17,631 cases at the end of the year.

The number of declaration forms in stock at the end of the year was 5,91,720.

27 cases of offences booked under Section 10 of the Act were pending at the beginning of the year. 482 new cases were booked during the year bringing the total to 509. Out of the same, 501 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 8 cases at the end of the year.

There were 2 cases of offences booked under rule 9 of the Central Sales Tax Rules pending at the beginning of the year and 42 cases were booked during the year. All the 44 cases were disposed of leaving a nil balance.

(b) *Mysore Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act*, 1957.—There was no change in the Mysore Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Law. The Administrative set-up also continued to be the same.

The number of applications received from the dealers liable to tax during the year were 42 under petrol and 57 under Motor spirit other than petrol. The number received from those who were not liable to tax were 308 under petrol and 391 under Motor spirit other than petrol. All the dealers were registered under the Act.

373 and 651 returns were yet to be received under Petrol and Motor Spirit other than petrol respectively.

The total demand under tax during the year including arrears was Rs. 74,50,420—92 under petrol and Rs. 1,69,35,641 41 under Motor Spirit other than Petrol. Out of the total demand a sum of Rs. 74,00,097—62 and Rs. 1,69,18,085—10 under Petrol and Motor Spirit other than petrol respectively were collected leaving a balance of Rs. 5,05,323—30 and Rs. 17,556—31 under petrol and Motor Spirit other than petrol.

Total demand under Registration fee and miscellaneous fee was Rs. 6,493—70 and Rs. 5,489—74 respectively. Out of this a sum of Rs. 5,223—70 and Rs. 5,339—74 were collected leaving a balance of Rs. 1,270—00 and Rs. 150—00 respectively.

No prosecutions were launched under Section 10 of the Mysore Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1957. During the year 266 cases of offences under Section 10 have been compounded departmentally and a sum of Rs. 4,098—00 was collected as compounding fee. Only one case was overlooked accompanied by warning.

(c) *Mysore Sales Tax Act*, 1957.—No amendments were made to the Mysore Sales Tax Act, 1957 during the year. But the Mysore Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1966 passed during 1965-66 was given effect to from 1st April 1966. As a result of the increase in the rates of tax effected by the said Amendment Act, the collection during the year increased. Amendments were also issued to the Mysore Sales Tax Rules, 1957 with a view to give effect to the Amendments Act III and VII of 1966.

The set up of the Intelligence Section attached to the Office of the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes in Mysore, Bangalore, continued to be same as in the previous year. The substantial portion of the work of the Section during the period consisted of the following.

Administration of six check-posts established around Bangalore.—During this year, one more check post at Domalur Road was commissioned. This check-post was created with a view to check the goods vehicles that used to take a diversion route to avoid checking of old Madras check posts.

Dealing with the cases falling under Section 20 of the Mysore Sales Tax Act, 1957.

The other functions such as Vigilance and checking of goods vehicles that takes deviarion routes, surprise inspection of business premises, enquiries and investigations regarding alleged evasion of tax by dealers, collection of delivery notes etc., were continued to be attended to by the Intelligence Section as done in the previous year.

Several Offices such as Commercial Tax Officers (Intelligence) Hubli, Gulbarga, Mangalore and Davangere were vacant during the larger part of the year. Inspite of this fact the work turned out by the intellig nce Section (other than the one situated at Bangalore) was fairly satisfactory, since 826 new cases were detected. Supressions in 417 cases were detected. There were 687 cases in which offences under Section 28(A) of the Mysore Sales Tax Act, 1957 were detected.

The other important features in the development of Intelligence section is that a net work of check posts similar to those around Bangalore was commissioned around Mangalore during June 1966.

Sanction was accorded for the establishment of 3 check posts around Mangalore for the purpose of checking and investigating the evasion of tax. The administration of these check posts was entrusted to the Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Mangalore, for the purpose of smooth functioning.

2,294 cases under appeals and 168 cases under revisions were pending at the beginning of the year. 3,502 cases under Appeal and 277 cases under revisions were received. Out of these 3,516 cases under appeal and 319 cases under revision were disposed leaving a balance of 2,280 and 122 under appeal and revision respectively.

The number of registered dealers as on 1st April 1966 were 90,758. 1184 cases were registered afresh during the year 1966-67, and 6892 registrations were cancelled. The total number of registered dealers at the end of the year was 94,985. Registration fee of Rs. 5,43,263—97 (Rs. 5,16,071—89) was collected during the year.

Total number of dealers with a turnover of less than Rs. 40,000/- was 64,152 and with a turnover-over of more than Rs. 40,000/- was 28,368. 6170 dealers have paid tax by way of composition under Section 17(1).

855 licences were issued under Section 6 and 4609 under Section 11(A). A sum of Rs. 8,15,619—69 was collected during 1966-67 as licence fee.

The net revenue realised after deducting a sum of Rs. 11,49,354—28 being refunds was Rs. 20,28,85,874—60 which includes Rs. 3,64,208—45 being collections made from dealers other than assessees. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 52,17,455—41.

The demand collection and balance position under Sales Tax during the year with comparative figures was as shown below :—

Year	*Demand*	*Collection*	*Balance*	*% of collection*
1965-66				
Arrears Rs...	1,51,11,001	53,73,050	97,37,951	35.7%
Current Rs..	15,26,68,031	1,41,59 434	1,12,73,691	92%
Total ..	16,77,79,032	14,67,67,380	2,10,11,642	87%
1966-67				
Arrears Rs..	1,81,71,868	63,47,473	1,18,24,494	34.7%
Current Rs..	21,10,94,643	19,41,30,501	1,69,64,142	92%
Total Rs..	22,92,66,511	20,04,77,875	2,87,88,636	87%

2394 cases of prosecutions were pending at the beginning of the year. Fresh prosecutions were launched in 7366 cases. Out of 9700 cases for disposal 7038 cases were disposed of leaving balance of 2662 cases at the end of the year.

The number of cases of other than prosecutions for disposal including 1999 cases pending at the beginning of the year was 23,836. Out of these cases 233 cases were released with warning and in 21,152 cases, the offences were compounded departmentally. A sum of Rs. 3,82,920—81 was collected by way of compounding fee during the year.

(d) *Mysore Entertainments Tax Act*, 1958, *Working of the Act.*—There was no change in the Mysore Entertainment tax Law till 16th May 1966, on which date the Mysore Enterainment Tax (Amendment) Act, 1966 came into force. The most important change brought about by this amendment was that all kinds of Entertainments other than Cinemas and Horse-racing have been taken outside the purview of this Act. This was done taking into consideration the difficulties experienced by the Organisers of entertainments such as Matches etc. and as the amount of revenue derived from such entertainments was not considerable. Till 15th May 1966 tax was being paid in two ways one in the shape of entertainement tax stamps and another on the basis of returns. According to the amendment Act, the former method has been done away with once for all. From 16th May 1966, tax and surcharge are made payable even on complimentary passes also . So far as the rates are con cerned, the entertainment Tax rates remain unaltered, but the rates of show tax have been enhanced and the rate of surcharge has been doubled and it is made payable only on Entertainment Tax. Due to enhancement in the rates of show tax, surcharge on show tax has been abolished.

The noteworthy feature of this year is that there is a substantial increase in the revenue under various heads, even though the provisions of the Amendment Act which were in force for a period of nearly 10½ months in the year, had exempted all other entertainments from the levy. In that period, there is an increase of 9.59 lakhs under the Entertainment Tax over last year's show tax and surcharge collection. There is an increase of 6.43 lakhs under the show tax and Rs. 25.78 lakhs under surcharge. The increase in surcharge and show tax is mainly due to enhancement of the rates. But the increase in revenue under Entertainment Tax is both due to good attendance in the cinema theatres and also due to the reason that the Law is more effective and the department also is very keen in preventing evasion.

The total number of permanent theatres stood at 302 while that of temporary ones stood at 323.

The demand collection and balance under Section 3 of the Mysore Entertainment Tax Act. 1958 :—

Entertainment Tax

		Demand	*Collection*	*Balance*
Arrears	Rs..	55,152.23	48,563.39	6,588.84
Current	Rs..	1,19,86,509.79	1,19,01,491.11	85,018.68
		Miscellaneous Fees :		
Arrears	Rs..	648.00	276.00	372.00
Current	Rs..	16,366.06	16,366.06	...

		Demand	*Collection*	*Balance*
The demand collection and balance under Section 4 of the Mysore Entertainment Tax Act, 1958.				
Arrear	Rs..	37,509.32	22·131.31	15,378.01
Current	Rs..	11,83,999.81	11,62,365.37	21,634.44

During the year the total amount of compensation paid to local bodies under Section 17 of the Mysore Entertainment Tax Act, 1958, is Rs. 1,06,84,383.51.

Prosecutions were launched in 36 cases of which 19 resulted in convicting and 3 in acquittals leaving 14 cases pending disposal.

The total number of appeals received during the year was 28 (including 16 cases of last year); out of which 11 case have been disposed of leaving a balance of 17 cases at the end of the year.

D.C.B. Position under surcharge of Entertain ment Tax and show Tax are as follows :—

Surcharge on Entertainment Tax

		Demand	*Collection*	*Balance*
Arrears	Rs..	13,362.39	12,941.97	420.42
Current	Rs..	54·82,210.73	54,40,523.13	41,687.60
Surcharge on show tax :—				
Arrears	Rs..	3,110.14	3,055.27	54.87
Current	Rs..	22,166.83	22,126.83	40.00

(e) *The Mysore Betting Tax Act*, 1932.—

The Mysore Betting Tax Act, 1932 has had its practical applicability only in Bangalore and Mysore where bettings on horse races are conducted Tax at 15 per cent of the gross receipts on bettings is payable in respect of Bangalore Races while in respect of Mysore races 5 per cent is chargeable.

During the year there were 16 big and 8 Gymkhana meetings at Bangalore and 4 big and 7 gymkhana races at Mysore.

The total tax realised in Bangalore and Mysore districts during the year was as under :—

BIG MEETINGS

		1966-67		
		Book Maker	*Totalizater*	*Total*
Bangalore	Rs..	24,61,385.25	9,25,757.95	33,87,143.20
Mysore	Rs..	60,391.25	14,277.35	74,668.60
Total	Rs .	25,21,776.50	9,40,035.30	34,61,811.80

GYMKHANA RACES

Bangalore	Rs..	1,59,703.25	1,84,484.25	3,44,187.50
Mysore	Rs	31,931.50	15,132.95	47,064.45
Total	Rs..	1,91,634.75	1,99,617.20	3,91,251.95

(f) *Mysore Agricultural Income Tax Act*, 1957.—

No amendments were carried out either to the Act or the Rules.

Demand, Collection and Balance.

The demand, collection and balance under the Mysore Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1957 during the year was Rs. 1,95,66,881.66, Rs. 1,52,85,385.62 and Rs. 39,95,579.26 respectively.

There were 9,410 assessments from whom the total income assessed was Rs. 12,42,44,270.80. The total agricultural Income-Tax and super tax demanded was Rs. 1,57,74,587.24. During the year 5,752 assessees were assessed in the grade of different income group.

Penalty levied under the Act.—During the year 1,352 assessees were penalised and a penalty of Rs. 1,00,114.12 was imposed. Out of which a sum of Rs. 26,977.08 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 73,137.04. A sum of Rs. 4,969.47 was remitted.

Recovery of tax under Section 42 (3).—Out of a total number of 1,468 cases during the year, 454 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 1,014 cases. The total amount involved was Rs. 14,61,974.93; out of which a sum of Rs. 7,83,327.06 was recovered leaving a balance of Rs. 6,78,648.12.

Composition under Section 67.—Out of 733 applications received during the year, 456 cases were disposed of. The amount realised by way of composition was Rs. 1,21,094.70.

(iv) Registration and Stamps Department

The Indian Registration Act.

There are 19 District Registry Offices and 179 Sub-Registry Offices in the State. The total number of documents registered during the year was 4,88,757 (4,49,248).

The Revenue of the Department was Rs. 64,37,866 showing an increase of Rs. 5,12,093. The total Expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 22,43,391 (Rs. 20,04,473).

The Mysore Societies Registration Act.

548 Societies were registered during the year. 4,604 Societies were workng at the beginning of the year. The total number of registered Societies working under the Mysore Societies Registration Act 1960. At the end of the year was 5,152 and the total revenue realised during the year was Rs. 32,190 (Rs. 32,183).

The Indian Partnership Act 1932.

The total number of applications received during the year for registration of firms was 1650 and the number of application filed under Sec. 60(1), 2,61,62,63 was 900. The total Revenue realised during the year was Rs. 7,200 (Rs. 6,992).

The Mysore Stamp Act and Mysore Court Fee and Suits Valuation Acc.

The Revenue under the Head of Account XIV. Stamps amounted to Rs. 4,25.16,240 (Rs. 3,38,19,000). The expenditure under this Head amounted to Rs. 13,61,189 (Rs. 10,12,000).

(v) Mysore Government Insurance Department

Proposals Policess

During the year 7557 proposals resulted in policies for an assurance of Rs. 1,96,18,449 bringing in a monthly premium income of Rs 66,665/- as compared to 7139 policies for an assurance of Rs. 1,85,10,685 with a monthly premium income of Rs. 63,086/- of the previous year. The Inspection Squard of the Department has detected 7849 uninsured and under insured cases. It should further intensify its efforts for the detection of un-insured and under insured cases in the several unit offices by visiting the several districts of the State at regular intervals and also follow up the cases.

Claims

There were 1419 claims involving Rs. 12,30,019/- outstanding as on 31st March 1967. The corresponding figures for the previous year ending 31st March 1966 were 1459 cases involving Rs. 10,66,022.

Motor Branch

During the year 10257 (9192) vehicles were insured in the Motor Branch. The Motor insurance fund amounted to Rs. 64,90,203—56(Rs. 56,58,907).

Claims settled during the year mounted to Rs. 2,87,153—55(Rs. 3,56,649—86).

Conclusion

The business in the Motor Branch continued to register progress from year to year. The scheme of granting loans on O. B. Policies for specific purposes was introduced in October 1963 and a sum of Rs. 62,60,000/- has been paid in the form of loan to policy holders. The Hyderabad State Life Insurance Fund Policies continued to be serviced by the Mysore Government Insurance Department in respect of personnel transferred from the former State of Hyderabad.

CHAPTER III

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

(1) Corporation of the City of Bangalore.

Revenue.

The opening of arrear demand under property tax at the commencement of the year excluding Education and Health Cesses stood at Rs. 75,93,290.67 (Rs. 34,05,856.11) including the arrears of newly added villages, etc. The current demand including assessements levied on newly constructed buildings amounted to Rs. 1,24,59,917.60 (Rs. 88,78,437.27). This registered an increase of Rs. 35,81,480.33 over the current demand for the previous year. The gross collection during the year amounted to Rs. 1,14,91,387.91 (Rs. 73,50,208.28 Out of this a sum of Rs. 37,74,965-35 represented the arrears and a sum of Rs. 77,16,418.56 current years dues. The net increase in total collection over the previous year's figures amounted to Rs. 41,41,179.65. The balance was Rs. 85,61,820.36 (Rs. 49,34,085.12) in the preceeding year. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 38,18,321.32 represents the arrears and Rs. 47,43,499.04 the current demand.

Octroi and Toll.

The total receipts under all heads of accounts amounted to Rs. 1,33,98,191.87 (Rs. 1,23,01,026.64) collected during the previous year thereby showing an increase of revenue by Rs. 10,97,165.23. A sum of Rs. 3,83,439.90 was collected at the Octroi Office maintained, in the premises of the Southern Roadways as against Rs. 3,16,117.71 collected last year, thereby showing an increase of Rs. 67,322.19. A sum of Rs. 1,63,322.99 was received from the Mysore State Electricity Board.

Layout Section.

Assessment of properties in 36 layouts was completed and a sum of Rs. 8,13,941.62 in the estimated provisional demand of tax per annum in respect of these layouts on 10,300 properties. The total demand under improvement expenses comes to Rs. 1,02,00,319.03.

During the year the Corporation maintained 17 (15) High Schools, 7 for girls and 10 for boys, 5 (5) Primary Schools (one for girls) and 11 (8) Nursery Schools. In the newly started High Schools 10 additional sections were opened as a result of starting the X Standard. The total number of pupils on the rolls was 14,382.

The total expenditure on education comes to Rs. 23,25,988.80 (Rs. 16,81,824.14). The total amount of grant-in-aid comes to Rs. 43,313.27. As in previous year the Corporation has given grants to 130 Reading Rooms to the extent of Rs. 21,814.

Education Public

There were no major epidemic diseases during the year. A total No. of 44,283 houses were Cyno-fumigated and 35,900 Anti-cholera inoculations were done during the year. 5,48,704 vaccinations were done and 12,091 Triple Antigen Injections were given.

Maternity and Child Health.

As in previous years, 15 maternity Homes with a bed strength of 398 and 24 Maternal and Child Health Centres were run.

Forty-three thousand, three hundred and Fifty (41,393) Births and 15,492 (16,499) deaths were recorded. The birth rate was 39.77 (38.88) and the death rate was 14.21 (15.49) during the year.

Family Planning.

The National Family Planning fortnight was observed from 5th December 1966 to 19th December 1966.

Mosquito Contro.

5,20,090 litres of Malariol 'B' mixed with 148 Kgs. of Turkey Red. Oil were sprayed in all the breeding places. 7,093 cart-loads of rank vegetation were removed and Gambusia Fishes were introduced into 10,248 drinking water wells.

Food Sanitation and Prevention of food Adulteration

1,398 samples were taken and 1,252 were analysed out of which 144 were found adulterated. 87 persons were convicted and a fine of Rs. 4,120 was realised.

Engineering Department.

The S.C. (Works) inspected all the 63 Divisions with the respective Councillors and Officers of the Engineering Department. The total cost of the programmed works amounted to Rs. 2,33,52,008 as against the programme of Rs. 2,17,71,957 approved during the year. Out of the programmed amount, major portion amounting to Rs. 91,00,000 was earmarked for Chipcarpetting of roads, widening of roads and formation and imporvement of roads. An expenditure of Rs. 1,01,46,634 (Rs. 96,77,320) was incurred during the year. An expenditure of Rs. 35.76 lakhs was incurred under Better Roads for Bangalore Scheme for Shelcreting of Roads.

Roads.

As many as 29 roads were taken up for widening. An expenditure of Rs. 57,47,492 Rs. 37,90,000) was incurred. The provision of Rs. 60 lakhs provided in the supplemental budget was fully utilised.

Improvements in the Newly Added Villages.

A sum of Rs. 4 lakhs was spent upto 31st March 1967. Arrangements were made to instal M. V. lamps in important places. The Water Supply and Seweage board were authorised to lay submains and instal public taps in 24 villages where water mains exist. As against the requirement of Rs. 3,88,700 a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs was advanced, to the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board, Bangalore.

An outlay of Rs. 4,07,333 was incurred in order to have permanent buildings for opening additional classes in various Corporation High Schools. Construction of 17 Nursery Schools was taken up and some of them were completed. An expenditure of Rs. 1,69.000 (Rs. 1,22,190) was incurred during the year. Buildings.

An expenditure of Rs. 2,30,000 (Rs. 1,40,000) was incurred for construction of Ward Offices, Gangmen Quarters and Staff Quarters during the year.

A scheme for the construction of a Modern Slaughter House has been worked out at an estimated cost of Rs. 40,00,000 Shops, Stalls and Office Flats were constructed at 6 places at a cost of Rs. 1.51 lakhs. In addition to the newly programmed works, loan and layout work were taken up at a cost of Rs. Rs. 1,74,35,821.

Several major schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 40.78 lakhs have been put up. Six Multi-storeyed Buildings have been taken over from the City Improvement Trust Board at a cost of Rs. 15 lakhs for accommodating the slum dwellers. 757 sites have been purchased from the City Improvement Trust Board for rehabiliation of slum dwellers from Jayanagar and Hosahalli Layout, in addition 664 sites are required to be taken. Plinths on 357 sites are already constructed in Jayanagar. Slum Clearance.

There are 125 major and Minor Parks and Circle Gardens maintained by the Corporation. A programme for planting avenue trees on all Main Roads was drawn up and implemented. There is a proposal to re-organise the department with Zonal Nurseries to raise annual plants and also ornamenal and flowery plants. The Garden Section participated in the Show held at Lal-bagh twice in the year in addition to the Garden Festival which was arranged in the Corporation Nursery Garden. The Judges of the Mysore Horticultural Society have appreciated the maintenance of Bashyam Park, Mahatma Gandhi Statue Garden and Jayanagar Park. Rolling Cup was awarded to the Corporation Gardens. Horticulture Section.

(ii) Mysore City Municipality

The area of the City continued to be 14.43 sq. miles and the population as per the Census of 1961 was 2,53,524. Area and population.

There were 35 fatal cases of Small-Pox and 7 cases of Cholera in the City. The city was free from plague and cholera during the year. However as a precautionary measure 32,849 Anticholera Inoculations were carried out, expecially for pilgrims proceedings to Jathras at various places outside the City. The general health of the City was satisfactory. Health.

A major portion of the health budget was set apart for conservancy and sanitation. Every effort was made to keep the City clean and tidy. A comprehensive scheme for the prevention of Diptheria among children has been in operation since 1953. All the School children in the age group of ages 1 to 15 years were protected by using the " Triple Antigen ". Four Hospitals and two Dispensaries are run by Government, while four Hospitals and eight Dispensaries are run with the Municipal contribution. The number of Births and Deaths was 9,201 and 3,904 respectively.

Water Supply

The maintenance of Water Supply system including maintenance of head works treatment and distribution was looked after by the Public works Department. Raw Water Supply to the City was from the River Cauvery, partly drawn from Devaraja Canal near Belegola.

Finance.

The opening balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 4,35,793 (Rs. 4,44,890). The receipts and expenditure of the Municipality were Rs. 75,46,348 and Rs. 69,59,151 respectively. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 10,22,990.

(iii) Davanagere City Municipality

Area and Population.

Davanagere City is situated about 1917 feet above sea level. The area of the City continued to be 7.5 square Miles.

Davanagere City is rapidly growing in population and the population of the City was 81,471 as per census of 1961.

Financial Position.

The opening balance for the year 1966-67 was Rs. 1,03,637 (Rs. 1,82,810). The total receipt of the Municipality during the year was Rs. 28,17,197 (Rs. 28,31,759). The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 26,44,973 (Rs. 29,10,932).

Demand, Collection and Balance.

The total demand including the arrears under all heads was Rs. 30,92,833.68 at the beginning of the year. Of this, a sum of Rs. 18,43,070.28 was collected and a sum of Rs. 2,311.80 was remissioned during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 12,47,451.40 at the close of the year.

Expenditure.

General Administration.—A sum of Rs. 2,72,662 was spent under this head towards salaries, printing, Trunk-call Van establishment, Petrol, repairs, furniture and contingencies etc., during the year.

Prblic Safety (2) *Lighting.*—A sum of Rs. 1,11,107 (Rs. 1,11,247) was spent under this head during the ye

Public Works carried out by Civil Department.—A sum of Rs. 4,32,795 (Rs. 3,71,858) was spent under this head during the year:

Original Works.—Out of 179 works 66 works were completed and a sum of Rs. 2,36,020 (Rs. 2,44,500) was spent.

Repairs.—Out of 103 works 50 works were completed leaving a balance of 63 works at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 76,987 (Rs. 74,821) was spent.

Original Grant Works.—Out of 19 works 13 works were completed leaving a balance of 6 works at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 29,111.26 (Rs. 12,277) was spent during the year.

Conservancy and Sanitation.—A sum of Rs. 4,60,916 (Rs. 4,41,156) was spent.

Epidemic and other Control.

During the year the City was free from Malaria, Plague and Cholera. Preventive measures were undertaken wherever suspicious cases occurred. Conduct of anti-cholera inoculation and disinfection were performed wherever noticed as a measure of safety. There was an out-break of small pox during the year and the infection lasted for nearly 3 months from March 1967. As many as 11 attacks occcurred with 6 deaths among them. 26,585 vaccinations were done in the affected localities of the City.

Medical Relief.

The L.F. Dispensary was converted into General Hospital during 1961. No reports in respect of out-patients and in-patients were reveived. The Municipal Ayurvedic Dispensary was run by the Municipality consisting of one Ayurvedic Pandit, one Compounder and two peons. The total number of out patients treated during the year was 50,000. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 8,650 (Rs. 8,654) towards the establishment and purohase of medicines.

Water Supply.

The maintenance of water supply, treatment and distribution of water is being administered by the Municipality. There are three main lines of 16", 9" and 8" from Harihar to Davanagere. Water is being pumped from Tungabhadra River near Harihar. Water is being supplied through three R.C.C. Tanks of 2 lakhs gallon capacity located in different parts of the City. A sum of Rs. 2,75,281 (Rs. 3,10,026) was spent for the maintenance of water supply during the year.

Public Instruction.

The Municipal High School continued to function during the year. The total expenditure incurred out of the Municipal funds was Rs. 19,545. There were 529 (555) pupils on the roll during the year. A sum of Rs. 16,913 (Rs. 15,098) was realised.

(iv) Bellary City Municipality

Area and population. The area of the Bellary City Municipality is 10.7 Sq. Miles and its population as per 1961 census was 85,755.

House and Sites. The total number of houses and vacant sites in the Municipality were 15,545 and 336 respectively.

Education. *High Schools.*—There were in all 7 High Schools in the Municipal area and the names of the High Schools and the strength of the following High Schools are noted below :—

(*a*) Municipal High School	1,122
(*b*) M.A.K.A. Municipal High School ..	528
(*c*) S.G. High School	494
(*d*) St. John's High School	530
(*e*) Wardlaw High School	960
(*f*) Government High School for Girls ..	1,101
(*g*) St. Philomena's High School ..	522

Elementary Schools. The Municipality maintained 24 Elementary Schools during the year. The Strength of all the Elementary Schools were 2,709 boys and 2,221 girls.

Medical Relief. The Municipality maintained 6 Municipal Dispensaries, out of which 1 is Allopathic and the rest are Ayurvedic. The total number of patients treated in the Hospitals was Rs. 1,78, 494 and in the total cost incurred was Rs. 49,707-02

Births and deaths. There were 2,861 Births and 1,769 deaths during the year.

Water Supply The City has been supplied with the protected water supply from Moka and Hagari Head works.

There are 3 filter beds at Moka Head works under working condition capable of filtering water to the purity at 35,000 gallons per hour which can be over loaded by 10%. The cost of the maintenance was Rs. 2,25 lakhs. 18 lakhs of gallons per day has been supplied to the entire City and cost per 1,000 gallons is Rs. 2.

Finance The opening balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 9,02,192-42 (Rs. 6,50,093-31). The total receipts and expenditure of the Municipality were Rs. 28,99,138-35 (Rs. 31,80,274-44) and Rs. 33,60,709-84 (Rs. 29,28,175-33) respectively, there by leaving a closing balance of Rs. 4,40,620-77 (Rs. 9,02,192-42) at the end of the year.

(v) Municipal Administration.

BANGALORE DIVISION

There were 59 Town Municipal Councils and two City Municipalities in the Division. There were 38 Municipal and 42 other High Schools in the limits of the Municipalities in this Division. The total amount of grants sanctioned by Government for High Schools during the year was Rs. 21,98,405 (Rs. 10,47,959).

There were 70 Medical Institutions in the Division. The Number of patients treated was 10,18,703 and No. of persons vaccinated was 1,76,010. Public Health

There are separate Municipal dispensaries at Kolar and Robertsonpet and Ayurvedic dispensries at Kolar and Chickballapur in Kolar District and Ayurvedic dispensary also at Challakere in Chitradurga District. Except for few deaths on account of small pox in the Districts of Bangalore, Tumkur and Shimoga and in the C.M.C. area Davangere there were no epedimic disaeases in the Division. The water supply schemes were in progress and supply of drinking water was satisfactory.

A sum of Rs. 49,61,476 (Rs. 49,50,203) was collected as Octroi in the Municipalities of the Division. Octroi

The details as to the total Demand, Collection and Balance of each of the Districts are as noted below :— Demand, Collection and Balance of the Municipal Taxes.

Sl. No.	*District*	*Arrears*	*Demand*	*Total*	*Collection*	*Balance*
1.	Bangalore ..	6,74,147	19,45,403	26,19,550	18,50,321	7,69,229
2.	Kolar ..	10,72,541	21,47,059	32,36,659	19,70,892	12,39,358
3.	Tumkur ..	14,10,749	18,69,471	32,80,220	16,49,850	16,30,370
4.	Shimoga ..	11,43,220	13 18 393	24.61 613	11,33,667	13 27,946
5.	Chitradurga..	4,81,810	14,78,872	19,60,682	13,18,282	6,42,400
6.	CMC. Shimoga	3,94,423	11,27,399	15,21,822	11,37,933	3,83,684
7.	CMC. Davangere	10,28,877	20,63,955	30,92,833	18,45,363	12,47,469
	Total ..	62,05,768	1,10,50,552	1,81,56,320	10,9,56,312	72,00,007

The revenue Collection charges pertaining to the Municipalities in this Division was Rs. 12,25,653 (Rs. 7,82,708) as against an Income of Rs. 88,84,684 (Rs. 80,74,228).

Receipts and Expenditure Under Grants

Grants received and expenditure incurred during the year were as follows :—

Sl. No.	*Name of the District*	*Opening balance*	*Grants received*	*Expenditure*	*Balance*
1.	Bangalore ..	1,48,899	98,000	7,246	1,70,402
2.	Kolar ..	1,07,841	1,34,000	1,01,745	1,61,887
3.	Tumkur ..	2,73,825	1,03,000	67,758	2,87,567
4.	Shimoga ..	45,691	69,000	13,740	85,950
5.	Chitradurga ..	1,33,096	76,000	49,910	2,29,658
6.	CMC. Shimoga	..	27,550	27,550	..
7.	CMC. Davanagere	..	15,000	15,000	..
	Total ..	7,09,352	5,22,550	2,96,438	9,35,464

Public Works, Finance

The expenditure incurred on Public Works by the Municipalities in the Division during the year was Rs. 24,22,773 (Rs. 20,97,250).

At the beginning of the year there was an Opening Balance of Rs. 28,64,915 (Rs. 18,20,644). During the year an amount of Rs. 2,06,91,839 (Rs. 1,45,25,121) was received as Receipts making a total of Rs. 2,35,56,754 (Rs. 1,63,45,765). An expenditure of Rs. 2,13,63,978 (Rs. 1,45,49,585) was incurred, leaving a balance of Rs. 21,92,776 (Rs. 14,96,181) at the end of the year.

(ii) Mysore Division

General

There were 54 Municipalities in the Division including the two city Municipalities of Mysore and Mangalore. There were no changes either in the boundary or the area of the Municipal Councils during the year.

High Schools

There were 21 Municipal High Schools and 41 other Secondary Schools in the Municipal areas of this Division. The total expenditure incurred including interestonrepayment of debt or advance was Rs. 10,03,417-16 Total income derived from all sources was Rs. 4,82,052-24. A sum of Rs. 6,58,105-66 was received as Government Grant for the maintenance of High Schools in the Division.

The total expenditure incurred by the Municipalities of this Division towards establishment charges, Tent, Furniture, Feeding charges, etc., was Rs. 1,93,524-71. Total number of patients treated during the year was 13,23,591 (11,72,522). Municipal Medical Institutions.

Total number of labour cases conducted during the year was 9,287. The total cost incurred out of the Municipal funds was Rs. 78,400 (Rs. 67,201.). Maternity Relief,

Total Number of deaths occurred on account of several causes during the year was 5042 (5672). Total number of persons vaccinated including males and females was 1,72,418 (2,61,083). The total number of primary and re-vaccination conducted were 53,224 and 1,74,140 respectively. Death Rates and Epidemics.

The total cost of the scheme was Rs. 1,12,44,696. Total running charges incurred by the Municiplaities of the Division was Rs. 15,35,789-72. The total amount paid towards repayment of loan, raised for the execution of water supply scheme together with interest thereon was Rs. 11,14,079 07. Total ordinary charges incurred towards water supply was Rs. 12,85,871-97. The total amount realised by the Municipalities of this Division under water supply was Rs. 13,35,072-11. Water Supply.

The total revenue realised under Octroi by the Municipalities of this Division during the year was Rs. 29,53,524-44 (Rs. 29,16,446-36). Octroi

During the year the demand including arrears at the beginning of the year, the collection and the balance of Revenue of the Division at the end of the year was Rs. 43,00,110, Rs. 22,88,941 and Rs. 10,06,334 respectively. Demand, Collection and balance of Revenue.

(iii) Belgaum Division

Out of the 32 Municipalities in the Division, viz., 28 Town Municipal Councils, 3 City Municipal Councils and 1 Notified Area Committee, 4 Municipalities *i.e.*, Belgaum, Nipani, Saundathi, Yellamma and Navalgund were under the control of Administration and continued to be so during he year. The toal population of the Municipalities in the Division according to 1931 Census was 8,25,755. The gross income of the Municipalities in the Division was Rs. 4,21,07,118 excluding opening balance. General

Demand collection & balance.

As against a total demand including arrears of taxes Rs. 97,34,103, an amont of Rs. 56,70,543 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 40,63,560.

Octroi

All the Municiaplities in the Division levy octroi and the total collection from this source was Rs. 78,20,221.

Water Supply.

Piped water is being supplied to the public by the Municipalities of Belgaum Nipani, Gokak, Soundatti, Yellamma, Guledgad, Rabkavi-Banhatti, Mahalingapur, Ilkal, Haveri, and Kundgol and some parts of Bailhongal and Ramdurg. The water supply schemes of Ramdurg, Athani, Navalgund, Haliyal, Sirsi, and Bhatkal were in progress.

(iv) Gulbarga Division

General

Gulbarga Division was formerly consisting of three Districts namely Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur. Bellary District was added to the Division with effect from 1st January 1966. During the year, A.C.C. Shahabad situated in Chitapur Taluka of Gulbarga District was declared as notified area Committee.

Water Supply.

Water Supply Schmes were taken up in cities of Gulbarga, Bidar, Bellary, Hospet, Raichur and Towns of Chitapur, Yadgir, Chincholi, Sedam, Shahabad, Basava kalyan, Gangawathi and Sindhnur. The work was in progress.

Town Planning.

The comprehensive Development Plan for Gulbarga was completed.

Survey

The Physical Surveys in Chitapur, Gangapur, were completed. The land use and structural condition Surveys at Chitapur, Gangapur and Shorapur were completed.

Master Plans

The Development Plans for Deval, Gangapur, Chitapur and for part of Bidar were completed.

Layout Plans.

Lay-out plans for an area of 266 hectares (640 acres) to serve a population of 26,150 were prepared.

Land Acquisition for Housing.

The Housing problem in Gulbarga City was becoming more and more acute. In order to avoid searcity of houses in the City, the Municipal Council Gulbarga obtained a loan of Rupees Seven Lakhs from the Mysore Housing Board towards Land Acquisition and Development. An amount of Rs. 3.04,459-95 was deposited with the Assistant Commissioner, Gulbarga, towards compensation for lands to be acquired under the said Scheme.

(vi) Local Development Works.

During the year, the Local Development Works Programme was confined to Drinking Water well works only. However, action to complete works of other categories which were pending completion was taken. During the year 1,513 fresh works at an estimated cost of Rs. 52,06,491.41 have been taken up. The Drinking Water Wells completed were 1,671 and pending completion were 3,621. The number of villages provided with drinking water was 1,822.

(vii) Panchayats

The Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959 came into force with effect from 1st November 1959. There were 7,340 Village Panchayats and 140 Town Panchayats covering all the villages in the State.

A total amount of Rs. 3,51,99,314 was due to the Panchayats by way of taxes and fees etc. A sum of Rs. 97,56,535 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 2,54,42,779.

Development works like construction of school buildings, drinking water wells, formation of roads, culverts, drainage works, etc., at a total cost of Rs. 91,12,799 were taken up. The Panchayats prepared panchayat Agricultrual Production plans and implemented them during the year. Every effort was made to increase the agricultural production by utilising improved, plant protection measures, irrigation sources, oil engines and pumpsets, local manures, improved seeds and agricultural implements. Many panchayats played an important role in the emergency food production drive. Several Panchayats purchased and maintained agricultural implements such as sprayers, dusters and they were being hired to the village folk. Some Panchayats also hired pump-sets to the ryots. Development

In Bangalore Division—1,75,526 acres were brought under paddy cultivation, 21,822 under ragi and 2,83,352 under jowar. 1,56,658 quintals of yield was achieved under this programme in Bangalore Division.

Under Remunerative Community Assets, farm forestry, fishery development, poultry farm, construction of market buildings, bus stand buildings and shops for rental purposes, installation of flour mills and establishment of cattle pounds were some of the main items created.

In Bangalore Division, 72 Panchayats created remunerative community assets at a cost of Rs. 1,72,240. The income derived from such assets was Rs. 33,827.

In Mysore Division, 61 schemes were taken up at a total cost of Rs. 1,29,500.

In Gulbarga Division, 13 Panchayats took up works at a total cost of Rs. 50,552.

In Belgaum Division, 8 panchayats took up the schemes.

Nineteen Village Panchayats in Gulbarga Division contributed Rs. 100 each to the mid-day meals scheme and some Panchayats in Mysore Division also contributed to it. Village volunteer forces for execution of works in the Villages were organised in Mandya District.

(viii) City Improvement Trust Board, Bangalore

Sites

The total number of sites allotted and auctioned in the several layouts of the Board during the year were 2,465 out of which 1,909 sites were allotted to the public, 325 sites were allotted to the Mysore Housing Board and the remaining 231 sites were auctioned.

Acquisition

A. Total extent of 412 acres, 26 guntas and 1,640 Sq. yards of land was acquired by the Board during the year. The total amount of compensation awarded was Rs. 68,13,633/-.

There were 50 schemes pending at the beginning of the year. 3 fresh schemes under the provisions of the City of Bangalore Improvement Act, involving a total extent of 1024 Acres 5 Guntas, were taken up.

Finance

The schemes of the Board were got up on self supporting (no loss and no profit basis). The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 26,53,595—63 and closed with a cash balance of Rs. 17,94,912—74.

Schemes in respect of 184 layouts including buildings were in progress. During the year a sum of Rs. 1,59,84,073-77 was spent for these schemes by the Board.

The receipts and expenditure of the Board during the year were Rs. 2,06,77,304—95 (Rs. 1,36,27,287—04) and Rs. 2,15,35,987—84 (Rs. 1,72,73,185—10) respectively.

(vii) City Improvement Trust Board, Mysore

During the year the Board completed 9 schemes continued from the previous year. Acquisition proposals were started in new schemes and 9 more new schemes were sanc-

tioned by Government. The outlay on land acquisition during the year was 6.5 (2.7 lakhs). The outlay on works was 27.13 lakhs.

2. The number of sites laid out in the previous years and remaining undisposed of with the Trust Board was 298 to which another 1210 sites newly formed were added during the year. Out of the total 1508 residential sites, only 333 sites were sold during the year and 94 sites were utilised by the board for constructing model houses.

3. The Trust Board reports to be operating three housing schemes *viz.*, (1) Trust Board Scheme; (2) Middle Income—Low Income Housing Scheme and (3) Palace Building Funds and Narasimharaja Building Funds. The City of Mysore Improvement Act of 1903 provides in Section 17 for only one type of housing to be under-taken by the Trust Board, *viz.*, dwellings for poor and working classes. The Act does not pecifically indicate any other kind of housing Activity to be taken by the Board. The Government issued orders in respect of donations given by His Highness of the Maharaja and His Highness Yuvaraja which were also meant for the construction of dwelling houses suitable for the poorer classes.It is therefore clear that these donations also were for the furtherance of the object of Sec. 17(3) of the Act. As against this the report, shows that the Board constructed 198 houses during the year, out of which only 4 houses cost Rs. 4,500/- each and only 20 houses cost Rs. 7,570/- each. The remaining 174 houses cost from Rs. 13,000/- to Rs. 31,000 each and therefore were obviously unsuitable for housing of the poorer classes, for which the Board has been empowered in the Act and for which the donations were given by His Highness the Maharaja and His Highness the Yuvaraja.

(x) Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board

The jurisdiction of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board extends over Mysore, Champion Reefs and Nundydroog mines area. Its population is 80,430.

Total and Octroi.—The realisation under this head was Rs. 60,523.78 (Rs. 51,473.53) realised during the previous year.

Births and Deaths.

There were 2,031 births and 562 deaths during the year from all causes.

Communicable Diseases

There were no cases of plague, nor were any deaths due to small-pox during the year. Vaccinations were taken up to bring the epidemic under control. The number of vacci-

nations done during the year was 14,352. (Primary 1597—Re-vaccinations 12,755).

Dysentry and Diarria.—There were 34 deaths under this head during the year.

Finance

The income and expenditure of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board for the year was Rs. 1,07,266.91 and Rs. 91,257.33 respectively.

(xi) Town Planning

Sri K. S. Rame Gowda, B.E., M.S. (U.S.A.), M.S.S.P.O., A.M.I.E., A.I.T.P., continued as the Director of Town Planning during 1966-67.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes Master Plan)

Master Plan for Bangalore Metropolitan Planning Area.— The preparation of Comprehensive Development Plan for Bangalore was continued during 1966-67 also. Five more traffic studies pertaining to the traffic problems of the city were carried out during the year in collaboration with the Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi as listed below :—

1. Mass Transportation and Socio-economic Survey;
2. Street lighting survey;
3. Road-railway level crossing study.
4. Taxi-Riksha adequacy study.
5. Accident spot improvement study.

In pursuance of the suggestions made in the reported of the Bangalore Metropolitan Planning Board, Surveys and studies were conducted for preparing plans for the development of Hoskote and Nelamangala as Ring Towns.

Plans showing proposed major road pattern, land-use, Zoning and several other connected drawings were prepared. Detailed plans for the formation of new residential areas and industrial corridors were prepared and furnished to the City Improvement Trust Board for implementation. Plans suggesting improvements to important road intersections were also prepared and furnished to the City Corporation for implementation. The staff of Central Road Research Institute continued to associate in the studies pertaining to Traffic and Transportation aspects of the city during the year and worked in close co-ordination with this department, in working out Comprehensive Traffic and Transportation proposals.

Master Plan for Belgaum.—During the year under reference, the office conducted physial surveys of the area aroundthe Aluminium Factory site. Physical and Socio-economic survey for the development of Kittur Town, surveys for the extension of Kakati village and Nippani Town were also conducted.

The plans prepared during the year include layout plan for unit Nos. 23 and 24 of the Comprehensive Development Plan, extension of Kakati Village, Kittur Town, Industrial area at Manchai Village.

Designs were prepared for the improvement of college road and for the Agro-industrial Exhibition held in Malmaruthi area.

Bellary Survey Unit.—During 1966-67, the office has conducted surveys and has prepared basic survey maps for Bellary (5440 acres), Kamalapur (900 acres), Kariganur (100 acres) and Rangadh (225 acres).

The following Lay-out Plans have been prepared :—

		Acres
1.	Rehabilitation of slum dwellers at Rupanagudi	20
2.	Rehabilitation of slum dwellers at Basavankunta.	13
3.	Housing of Gazetted and non-gazetted officers	34
	Ex-service men at Bellary.	12
4.	Housing of Ex-service men at Bellary Cantt.	26
5.	Rehabilitation of fire affected persons at Harapanahalli.	24

Preparation of Master Plan for Daneli Region.—During the year 12 lay-outs covering an area of 350 acres were prepared.

Preparation of Master Plan for Gulbarga.—The Development plans for Daval Gangapur, Chitapur and for parts of Bidar have been completed.

Detailed lay-out plans were prepared for adoption by various developmental agencies covering an area of 640 acres for a population of about 26,150.

Preparation of Master Plan for Hubli-Dharwar.—Physical surveying and preparation of base maps for Navalgund and Alnavar towns were taken up and development plans for these towns were under preparation.

The office has scrutinsed 48 lay-out plans received from the Commissioner, Hubli-Dharwar. 130 plans for Hubli and 82 for Dharwar were prepared to form the details of the Comprehensive Development Plan of Hubli-Dharwar.

Master Plan Unit, Mangalore.—Base maps and layout plans for the areas covered in the first phase were completed. The lands-use analysis and other calculations were under progress. Base maps and layout plans were under progress for the areas covered in the II Phase.

Socio-economic survey of the city has been completed on a 10 per cent sample basis. The data was processed and draft report and plans were prepared. Physical surveys were completed for Belthanagadi town covering an area of nearly 2 square miles.

Master Plan for Mysore City.—Two major layouts, one to the east of Mysore-Bangalore road and the other connecting Jayanagar and Thonachikoppal covering a total area of 765 Acres for a population of 22,000 were prepared for being followed by the City Improvement Trust Board, Mysore. Are-development plan of Makkaji Chowka Commercial Area was prepared; plans for the conervsion of the 100' Road into double road with limited access from minor roads were prepared and sent to the City Municipality. Improvement plans for Rajendra Fountain Circle was also prepared. A Master Plan for combiningthe potentialarea around Rajendra Prasad Circle and Heggadadevana Kote was completed along with the Development Plan for Heggadadevana Kote Town.

State Schemes.

Office of the Director of Town Planning at Head-quarters.—The Central Office prepared 48 lay-outs and in addition, 13 lay-outs were scrutinised and modified. These layouts would extend to about 2,700 acres.

One survey unit comprising of five survey teams is attached to the Central Office at Bangalore. The main work of this unit is to conduct surveys, prepare basemaps, and Outline Development Plans for small towns. Survey work of Chitradurga, Gadag-Betageri, Gangavathi and Shimoga was completed during the year. Survey work for Magadi, Ilkal Davangere, Hiriyur, Kushalanagar, Mandya and Nanjangud was under progress. The total amount deposited by various local bodies for town survey work during the year was Rs. 51,100 and the total expenditure incurred under the same period was Rs. 42,410.

The grants and outlays and the expenditure under Central and State Schemes for the period are as follows :— Grants and Outlays of the Department.

		Grant	*Expenditure*
State	Rs..	1.63	1,44,890
Central	Rs..	9.89	8,18,715
	Total	Rs.	9,63,605

During the year the important subjects on which decisions were taker after discussion ae ars follows :— The State Town P.anning Board.

(1) Proposals regardir g additional growth areas of Industries at Bellary-Hospet ard Mysore-Belagola.

(2) Necessity of establishirg a permanent department of Town Plannirg at the State Level.

(3) Constitution of Planning Authorities for the cities of (*a*) Mysore (*b*) Mangalore (*c*) Gulbarga (*d*) Hubli-Dharwar (3) Dandeli (*f*) Belgaum and (*g*) Bangalore.

(xii) Shimoga City Municipality

The total area of the City was 3.94 Square Miles and its population according to the 1961 census was 63,938. Area and Population.

During the year 1966-67 total number of houses and sites in the Municipality were 21,189 and 820 respectively. Houses and Sites.

The Municipal Council spent a sum of Rs. 3,10,131.29 (Rs. 2,09,647.63) towards the original works as against the budget provision of Rs. 4,00,000 (Rs. 1,50,000).

An expenditure of Rs. 44,567-16 (Rs. 1,42,666-75) was incurred towards the works carried out by the Public Works Department viz., construction of City Market Building as against the budget provision of Rs. 2,00,000 and Rs. 1,70,000 was sperat on roads as against the budget provision for all kinds of works of Rs. 4,00,000.

A sum of Rs. 12,060-06 (Rs. 10,284-75) was spent towards repair works as against the budget provision of Rs. 25,000.

An expenditure of Rs. 1,08,807-86 (Rs. 1,22,000) was incurred on tools, Plant and stores. A sum of Rs. 7,000 (Rs. 9,675) was contributed for running High Schools and Rs. 1,934 (Rs. 3,600) towards other Educational Institutions, Public Libraries and reading rooms. Education.

Medical Institutions.

The two local fund dispensaries were continued. The other two Hospitals i.e., Ayurvedic Dispensary at Hosamane and Unani Dispensary at Mandali were continued during the year. The Municipal Council spent Rs. 7,554-51 (Rs. 5,886) towards Salary of the Staff Building rent and cost of Medicines.

Births and Deaths.

The total number of births and deaths in the City were 2,436 (2,174) and 953 (832) respectively.

Epidemic

There was an out break of cholers and small pox in the City. The special staff consisting of 12 vaccin ators were engaged for vaccination work. Thepublic were re-vaccinated throughout the city.

Finance

The opening balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 60,737 (Rs. 1,06,697). The total receipts and expenditure of the Municipality was Rs. 30,80,136 (Rs. 20,52,599) and Rs. 30,48,898 (Rs. 20,88,559) respectively thereby having a closing balance of Rs. 31,238 (Rs. 70,737 at the end of the year.

The incidence of taxation per head of population worked out to Rs. 17.00 (15.5).

(xiii) Taluka Development Boards and District Development Councils

Taluka Development Boards.

During the year there were 174 (173) Taluka Development Boards in the State. Taluka Development Board for the newly created Taluk of Sullia, in South Kanara District was constituted with effect from 1st April 1966.

The Taluka Development Boards applied themselves with zeal to the discharge of both their obligatory and discretionary functions under Section 130 and 131 of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959. The following table indicates the developmental works undertaken by the various Taluka Development Boards :—

Developmental Works	*Amount allotted* Rs.	*Amount Spen.* Rs.
1. Roads	54,31,504 35	41,14,317 91
	(45,92,448 77)	(40,31,811 08)
2. Government Primary School Buildings	32,70,249 40	24,19,671 60
	(27,41,811 07)	(20,35,827 02

Developmental Works	*Amount allotted* Rs.	*Amount Spen* Rs.
3. Minor Irrigation Works.	13,27,382 06 (12,25,037 86)	8,44,277 03 (9,01,494 60)
4. Hospitals ..	33,58,419 44 (25,91,817 28)	23,80,554 96 (22,33,001 32)
5. Veterinary Dispensaries ..	3,65,298 57 (2,62,342 00)	2,46,795 51 (2,27,041 64)
6. Markets	14,696 00 (26,593 00)	14,041 77 (14,219 20)
7. Pravasimandirs ..	2,03,517 57 (2,15,031 15)	1,94,505 33 (1,80,311 12)
8. Public Wells, Tanks and Water Works.	15,66,094 97 (14,68,955 37)	14,11,631 18 (12,09,910 90)
9. Seminars, Agricultural and Industrial Exhibitions etc.	61,476 77 (44,436 90)	36,293 71 (34,646 32)
10. Social Education ..	6,27,208 50 (2,45,916 00)	4,28,425 00 (1,71,506 00)
11. Development of Agriculture ..	14,15,041 20 (21,48,585 83)	14,30,386 69 (17,57,628 53)
12. Development of Co-operatives.	1,76,713 25 (10,63,951 16)	1,26,304 25 (10,49,490 00)
13. Measures for amelioration of Scheduled Castes.	16,92,350 05 (16,89,129 38)	13,47,257 84 (15,49,124 55)
14. Scarcity Relief Works	13,23,640 89 (3,30,999 37)	11,08,648 57 (2,75,487 76)
15. Plan and Non-Plan Schemes ..	72,69,179 30 (48,03,239 46)	63,05,689 73 (44,16,102 78)

The Taluka Development Boards managed 476(370) Ferries deriving an income of Rs. 1,03,453—00 (1,00,209—26 they also managed 233 (250) Shandies, fairs etc., deriving an income of Rs. 4,77,875—74 (5,26,254—44). The total number of High Schools maintained by the Taluk Development Boards at the end of the year was 241 (152).

District Development Councils.

The income and expenditure of various Taluka Development Boards during the year aggregated to Rs. 4,21,83,072—10 (3,79,68,068—69) and Rs. 3,76,68,437—63 (Rs. 3,47,45,579—16), respectively.

During the year there were 19 (20) District Development Councils in the State—one for each Revenue Disticrt.

The District Development Councils discharged with a fair measure of success all the duties specified in Section 189 of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959. In particular, periodical reviews made by the District Development Councils in regard to the working of the Taluk Development Boards proved helpful in achieving coordinated development.

CHAPTER IV

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND

(1) Land Revenue

The Administration of the Revenue Department has been divided into four divisions as noted below:—

1. Bangalore Division

Rainfall and Seasonal condition:—

The average rainfall in several districts of the Division during the year was as follows:—

		1965–66	1966–67
1.	Bangalore .	472-09 MM	1071-32 MM
2.	Kolar ..	521.7 MM	933.00 MM
3.	Tumkur ..	457.9 MM	583.3 MM
4.	Chitradurga ..	425.5 MM	992.2 MM
5.	Shimoga ..	1542.4 MM	1234.7 MM

Seasonal Condition:—Except during the 1st quarter of the year the seasonal conditions were normal during the year. Most of the taluks received sufficient water from the rains.

Area under cultivation:—The gross area under cultivation in the several Districts in the Division during the year are as follows:—

(1) Bangalore	..	9,14,435 Acres.
(2) Kolar	..	7,25,850 Acres
(3) Tumkur	..	12,95,613 Acres
(4) Chitradurga	..	12,16,759 Acres
(5) Shimoga	..	6,94,438 Acres

Assignment of Lands

Out of the total extent of 1,96,239 acres of land available for grant at the commencement of the year, an extent of 1,808 acres was disposed.

Tenancy Cases.

Out of 2,712 cases, 785 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 1,927 cases at the close of the year.

Tanks

There were 2,023 Major and 13,251 Minor tanks during the year. 29 Major tanks and 83 minor tanks were restored.

Public Health.

The Public Health was generally good throughout the year except for the prevalance of cholera and small-pox in some Parts of Bangalore and Shimoga. These diseases were controlled by Public Health Department.

Relief Works

Due to inadequate rainfall in the division 2,204 relief works were undertaken. The amount spent was Rs. 47,36,808 to provide gainfull employment to the affected agricultural labourers.

Takavi and other Loans.

The Land Improvement Loan and Takavi Loan granted during the year in the Division was Rs. 11,33,940 and Rs. 13,56,490 respectively.

Land Revenue.

The position of the Land Revenue arrears in the Division during the year under demand, collection and balance was Rs. 3,72,62,260, Rs. 71,56,593 and Rs. 3,01,05,667 respectively.

Irrigation Works.

(a) *Vani Vilas Sagara* :—The total extent of land irrigable under Vani Vilas Sagara was 18,000 Acres.

The total demand of arrears of water rate and contribution under this reservoir was Rs. 1,63,715. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 21,973 was collected during the year leaving balance of Rs. 1,41,742.

(38) Rainfall and Seasonal condition.

(b) *Marconahalli Reservoir* :—An extent of 14,063 acres comes under this reservoir. The total arrears of water rate and contribution under this project was Rs. 7,49,919. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 602 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 7,24,317.

(ii) MYSORE DIVISION

The average rainfall in the several districts of the Division during the year was as follows :—

	During 1966-67
(1) Mysore	640.0 MM.
(2) Mandya	733.5 MM.
(3) Hassan	918.3 MM.
(4) Chickmagalur ..	231.5 MM.
(5) Coorg	2494.44 MM.
(6) South Kanara.	3161.4 MM.

The rainfall was erratic and not in time in the Distsricts of Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, and Chickmagalur Districts. So in dry area, crops were affected. The yield was low.

The seasonal conditions was fairly satisfactory in the above districts except in a few area like Nagamangala and K. R. Pet taluks in Mandya District, in Kadur, Chickmagalur, Tarikere taluks in Chickmagalur district and in all the taluks of Hassan district except Sakleshpur taluk.

On account of rains and cyclones in South Kanara there was loss of life and standing crops.

Area under Cultivation.

The gross area under cultivation in the Division was as follows:—

(1) Mysore ..	8,96,624	Acres
(2) Mandya ..	6,02,103	Acres
(3) Hassan ..	7,21,233	Acres
(4) Chickmagalur	5,51,817	Acres
(5) South Kanara	6,23,319-24	Acres
(6) Coorg ..	3,39,086-65	Acres

Assignment of Lands.

Out of 51,432 applications for grant of lard 20,021 applications were disposed off leaving a balance of 31,411 applications. A total extent of 18,256 acres of land was disposed off on darkhast.

Tanks

There were 731 Major and 10,795 minor tanks in the districts of Mysore, Mandya, Hassan and Chickmagalur. 122 Major tanks and 506 minor tanks were restored.

Public Health

Public Health was generally good in the Districts of Mysore, Mandya, Hassan and Chickmagalur except in few villages of Mandya District, where there was an out break of Cholera in Gowdagere and Hadli villages and Small pox in Pandavapura Taluk. In South Kanara District, there were stray cases of Small Pox in some parts of the District. But this was controlled.

Takavi and Other Loans.

The Land Improvement Loan and Takavi loan granted during the year in the Division was Rs. 9,73,132 and Rs. 17,95,814 respectively.

Land Revenue

The position of the land Revenue arrears in the Division during the year under demand collection and balance was Rs. 2,17,24,253 Rs. 62,94,688 and Rs. 1,54,29,564 respectively.

Irrigation works Visweswarayya Channel.

The entire length of Viswesarayya Main Channel and its branches and distributaries continued to be in Service throughout the year.

There is a decrease by 25,350-18 acres in Sugarcane cultivation and decrease in paddy cultivation during the year due to failure of rain and short of water stock in the K.R.S. Reservoir.

(iii) Belgaum Division

Rainfall and Season l Condition.

The average rainfall in several Districts of the Division was as follows:—

	1965–66	1966–67
Belgaum ..	681-65MM	700–99 MM
Bijapur ..	476 MM	520–8 MM
Dharwar ..	656 MM	868–4 MM
North Kanara ..	2594 MM	2581 MM

Due to untimely rains in Samnagaon, Parasgad and Ramdurg Taluks, suspension of land Revenue was granted in full in 57 villages and in half in 83 villages.

The rainfall was not timely and well distributed in Dharwar District, so full suspension of Land Revenue was granted in 400 villages and half suspension of Land Revenue in 164 villages.

Public Health.

The Public health was generally good except few instances, Cholera, Small-pox, and influenza. Both preventive and curative measures were taken in time by the Public Health Department.

Land Revenue.

The gross Land Revenue Demand was Rs. 1,90,13,663 The amount of Land Revenue actually collected during the year was Rs. 1,88,83,213.

Revenue of Collection.

The amount put down for collection during the year was Rs. 2,24,72,680. (Rs. 1,72,92,054.) The total amount of suspended Revenue at the end of the year was Rs. 21,07,093 (Rs. 87,03,627.)

Takavi Arrears.

As against Rs. 1,31,17,689 put down for collection during the year, an amount of Rs. 60,60,069 was collected. The recovery was due to failure of crops in some taluks.

(iv) GULBARGA DIVISION

Rainfall and Seasonal Conditions.

The average rainfall of each district during the year was as under.

Name of the District	1965–66	1966–67
1. Gulbarga ..	711.02 MM	633.02 MM
2. Raichur ..	575.00 MM	383.00 MM
3. Bidar ..	714.00 MM	269.00 MM
4. Bellary ..	355.77 MM	459.13 MM

The rainfall during the year was comparatively less in the districts of Raichur, Gulbarga and Bidar. In Bellary district untimely crops were affected.

Area under cultivation.

The total area in the Division under different crops was 57,43,139 (42,87,097) acres.

Assignment of Land.

Out of 4,148 applications for assignment of land, 1,828 have been disposed of. The extent of land assigned was 3,661,12 (2,499) acres.

Tenancy

The Mysore Tenancy Act :—Out of 83 applications, 30 have been disposed of in Bellary District under the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act. 1950. There are 72,533 protected tenants on an extent of 11,79,224 acres of land in the three Districts of Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur.

Public Health.

Public Health was generaly good in the Division. There were few facts of Cholera in Bellary, Srgunpa, Hadgalli and Chincholi taluks and Small pox in Srgupa, Hadagali and Sandur. Health Department took necessary preventive and curitive measures.

Relief works.

A sum of Rs. 2,13,207 was spent for the repair of tanks, roads in Raichur District. In Bellary district, as the rains were received late, to provide labour, some relief works were taken up. An amount of Rs. 17,000 was spent. In Bidar district a sum of Rs. 1,83,144 was spent. In Gulbarga District a sum of Rs. 13,562 has been spent.

Takavi Loans.

Loans of an amount of Rs. 19,50,000 were sanctioned in this Division for various purposes like bunding, purchase of cattle, improved seeds and manures etc. The total number of persons benefitted was 5513.

Land Revenue.

At the beginning of the year, the total demand of the Land revenue arrears of the Gulbarga Division was Rs. 3,46,38,399. Out of this, the total collection of land revenue arrears during the year was Rs. 96,96,736 leaving a balance of Rs. 2,49,41,663 at the end of the year.

Progress of Measurement Work Bangalore Division.

(ii) The Survey Settlement and Land Records Department

Maintenance Work.

	No. of blocks.	*Acres*
1. Measurement	24,645	62,767.34
2. Classification	15,550	32,126.23
3. Bandh Pahani	16,553	

Record of Rights Mutation.—7,749 cases involving 29,175 hissas were disposed of during the year.

Hadbust Cases.—2,903 hadbust cases relating to 1,840 villages were disposed of during the year.

Mobile Parties Progress.—The Mobile Parties have disposed of 9,987 mutation phodi cases involving 30,132 hissas in 1945 villages.

Progress of Check Work in the Office.—3,297 Land Revenue Phodi records and 4,679 RR. Records were disposed of during the year.

Mysore Division.

	Blocks	*Extent Acres*
1. L. R. Measuremert Work ..	15,530	32,348.24
2. Classification ..	9,556	30,201.87
3. Bandh Pahani ..	11,280	..
4. R. R. Mutation ..	2,177	7,755.00
5. Hadbust ..	2,376	12,806.06

Tapasani Work.—Tapasani work was attended to in respect of 1,933 Land Revenue Phodi Records and 9,375 mutation phodi records. Surveyors in Mobile Parties have attended to be disposal of 3,846 hissas in 1,477 mutation cases, including 1,430 non-involving measurement cases.

Kaval Phodi Work.—2,822 blocks in 10 Kavals (Mysore District) have been measured during the year with an extent of 12,506 acres, 16 guntas.

Inam Survey Work.—Detailed Survey work was under progress in respect of 18 Inam Villages.

Tippani Copies.—In respect of Assistant Superintendents of Land Records of Mysore Division, they have disposed of 1,688 Tippani copies applications and received the amount of Rs. 1,828-60 for issuing the tippani copies to the public.

Measuremen work in Belganm Division.

Disposal of various nature of measurement cases is as follows :—

1.	Correction of survey records ..	302 cases
2.	Measurement work ..	4,311 cases 7,892 Nos. 5,321 Hissas
3.	Classification ..	27 cases
4.	Filling of LND cases ..	2,722 cases
5.	Copying work ..	15,454 S. Nos. of 12,962 hissas comprising of 1,58,119 words. Amount recovered was Rs. 21,006.80.

Measurement n Gulbarga Division.

Demarcation and Phodi Work.—During the year the Executive Staff attended to the work of demarcation and phodi in respect of 1,340 and 1,055 villages respectively comprising of 1,451 and 1957 survey numbers respectively, and also attended to the work of R.R. and D. R. Phodi comprising of 1,444 and 5,557 numbers respectively.

Hissa Survey Work.—Measurement work in respect of 14,798 hissas involving an extent of 55,131.24 acres was completed incurring a total expenditure of Rs. 2,77,333.29.

The consolidated income from field work, sale of maps, copying miscellaneous work was Rs. 47,888 .07 and recovery of Hissa Survey fee was 1,86,343.48.

Work in City Survey Office, Bangaloie.

Progress of work.—For introduction of City Survey, limits of Bangalore City comprising about 758 square miles have been divided into 5 zones consisting of approximately 20,000 properties in each zone. The City Survey Operations consists of 4 stages, *viz.*, (1) Traverse Survey, (2) Detail Mapping by Plane Table (3) enquiry, (4) Record of Rights and certificates writing.

Fixation of Surveys was taken up in three zones and angle reading in two zones. Survey by plane Table was taken up in one zone and 2,723 properties were surveyed. Expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 3,80,152.62.

Finance

The total earning of the Department during the year from all sources amounted to Rs. 6,74,467.09. The total expenditure of the Department during the year under various heads was Rs. 95,78,994.

CHAPTER V

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

(I) Food Supplies

General.

During the year the Department undertook an increasing number of functions particularly in connection with the procurement operations, maintenance of accounts, effective conduct of audit, maintenance of Storage points, movement of foodgrains in rural areas, prevention of smuggling of foodgrain outside the State and implementation of Informal Rationing in Bangalore and K.G.F. The food situation was satisfactorily managed and the essential needs of the vulnerable sections of the population were met to the maximum extent possible.

Business Statistics.

The following details indicate the volume of business transacted in the Office of the Director of Food Supplies during the year as compared with previous year.

	1965-66	1966-67
1. No. of references received ..	39,288	80,187
2. No. of Fair Copies issued ..	11,108	9,238
3. New Case numbers ..	3,862	4,105
4. No. of currents disposed of ..	9,322	10,764

Acreage and production of important Cereals.

The total acrage and production of important cereals in the State were as follows:—

	Acreage	*Yield (Tonnes)*
1. Rice ..	27,35,640	14,78,194
2. Ragi ..	21,33,507	5,06,082
3. Jowar ..	69,00,560	12,73,801
4. Bajara ..	4,17,615	1,08,308
5. Wheat ..	6,75,725	37,928
6. Maize ..	37,637	9,921

Seasonal Conditions.

Adverse seasonal conditions prevailed initially in some districts of the State due to untimely and inadequate rainfall, the exceptions being North Kanara, South Kanara, Bidar and Shimoga Districts where conditions were fair. The crops were also affected by pests in some of the Districts.

The latter part of the year was however, better due to good rainfall in some districts like Kolar Hassan, Tumkur and Gulbarga Districts and the Jowar crop in the northern part of the State was particularly good. Scarcity Relief Works were taken up in such areas as were affected by scarcity, in order to provide employment to the needy, and foodgrains were also distributed to the vulnerable sections of the population.

Distribution System adopted in the State in Respect of Different Food-grains.

During the year Informal Rationing continued in Bangalore City and K.G.F. and the scale and composition of rations authorised for issue in these two places were 3 K.Gs. of rice, 3 K.Gs. of wheat and 2 K.Gs. of Milo per adult per month.

Import of Foodgrains.

During the year the Government of India allotted to the State a quantity of 2,24,000 tonnes of overseas Wheat, 2,25,240 tonnes of overseas Milo and 38,700 tonnes of Andhra Pradesh Rice.

Export of Foodgrains.

Bajra.—The total quantity of Bajra exported finally came to 7,303.22 tonnes, and that of Maize to 440.21 Tonnes.

Jowar.—The State Government also agreed to export 5,000 tonnes of white Rabi Jowar to Bihar State from the surplus districts of Bijapur, Gulbarga, Dharwar and Bellary Districts.

Godowns Storage.

There was a storage capacity of 44,835 tonnes in the State, in godowns owned by the Food Supplies Department. A few godowns in Chickmagalur, Shimoga, Belgaum, Dharwar and Bidar Districts were under lease to P.W.D or to Co-operative Societies. The Department had also taken on hire private godowns with a toal storage capacity of 23,085 tonnes. In addition to this, accommodation offered by the State and Central ware Housing Corporations and the Food Corporation of India was also utilised for storage of foodgrains. New godowns were sanctioned for construction at Gangavathi and Sindhnoor in Raichur District and at Yeshwanthpur in Bangalore District.

Procurement of Food-grains.

In the light of the experience gained during the previous two years the State Government announced the New Food Policy on 26th November 1966 and decided to continue to procure foodgrains during the Crop year and accordingly issued the following Statutory Levy Orders :—

(*i*) The Mysore Paddy Procurement (Levy) Order 1966.

(*ii*) The Mysore Ragi Procurement (Levy) Order 1966.

(*iii*) The Mysore Jowar Procurement (Levy) Order 1966.

(*iv*) The Mysore Bajra Procurement (Levy) Order 1966.

(ii) Civil Supplies and Iron and Steel

During the period the subjects dealt with by the Department were divided into sets and one set dealing with the distribution of following articles was brought under the administrative control of the Food and Civil Supplies Department at the Secretariat level, while the subjects relating to industrial raw materials of Iron and Steel, cement, cotton etc., continued to be under the administrative control of Commerce and Industries Department at the Secretariat level.

1. Kerosene
2. Vegetable Oils.
3. Textiles.
4. Baby foods.
5. Soaps
6. Matches.
7. Paper and Stationery.
8. Cycle tyres and tubes (including cycle rickshaw tyres and tubes).
9. Electric lamps.
10. Torch Cells

The staff of the Department in the districts was placed under the control of the Deputy Commissioners with a view to ensuring effective implementation of Civil Supplies orders.

The following orders relating to textiles were administered by the Department:—

(*i*) The Cotton Textile (Control) Order, 1946

(*ii*) The Cotton Textile (Export Control) Order, 1949

(*iii*) The Cottor Textile (Control of Movement) Order, 1948

The control on certain common varieties of cloth, "Controlled Cloth" continued during the period. The Textile Orders were enforced and reports required by the Textile Commissioners were sent to him as in the previous years, In order to enforce healthy standards and equitable distribution of profits at the various levels or intermediaries in Textile trade, Implementation Comittees in all Districts, with the Deputy Commissioners of the Districts as the Chairman, were constituted according to the directions of the Textile Commissioner. The work of their Committees was watched by the Department.

The following Orders relating to Petroleum Products were administered by the Department.—

(*i*) The Supply and Distribution of Petroleum Products Order, 1966.

(*ii*) The Petroleum, Products (Collection of Information) Order, 1966.

(*iii*) The Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Price) Order, 1966.

(*iv*) The Kerosene (Restriction on use) Order, 1965.

Informal Price Control in respect of Petroleum Products other than Kerosene was enforced by the Department and the Department acted as a Liaison in the procurement of these products from the Government of India through various Oil Companies.

The Department continued as the procuring and distributing agency for cement quotas required by Government and Quasi Government bodies, the Controller continuing as the Liaison Officer of Cement Association Co-ordination Organisation. A State Consultative Committee for distribution of cement in the Mysore State was formed, during the period with the Controller of Civil Supplies as *Ex-Officio* Chairman of the Committee.

The Cotton Control Order, 1955, continued to be in force and 'B' Cotton Licences were issued on a permanent basis to dealers fetching a Licence revenue of Rs. 72,273.

The Automobile Spare Parts (Display of Prices) Order, 1965, formerly promulgated under the Defence of India Rules, had been reissued as Automobile Spare Parts (Display of Prices) Order, 1967, under Essential Commodities Act.

The Iron and Steel Control Orders continued to be administered by the Department and permits and quota certificates were issued to consumers.

The Department acted as amachinery for implementing the Government policies relating to the supply and distribution of certain essential consumer goods.

On the whole, the work of the Department was satisfactory during the period.

CHAPTER VI

AGRICULTURE, FOREST, CO-OPERATION, MARKETING.

Agriculture and Food Production

Agriculture

Agricultural season and crop condition.

Seasonal Conditions.—The seasonal conditions were extremely bad for the second year in succession. Though the seasonal conditions were favourable in some districts during the beginning of the year, later on they turned very unfavourable for agriculture in general. The monsoon commenced late in the districts of Bangalore, Tumkur and Shimoga where the sowings were delayed. In Kolar and Chitradurga, though early rains were received in the growing period of crops, the rains failed and the crops suffered. Conditions were unfavorable in Mysore District throughout the year. Where the rainfall was inadequate. Similar conditions prevailed in the districts of Coorg, Mandya South Kanara, Chickmagalur and Hassan. In Dharwar District the seasonal conditions were favourable, but the rainfall at the time of harvest had a bad effect on the crops. In Belgaum district also the conditions were somewhat similar. The rainfall was less than average in Bijapur district. There was a long break in the monsoon in North Kanara District and this had an adverse effect on crops. However, late rains helped rabi crops. The conditions were not favourable in Gulbarga District also. In Bidar district, conditions were not too bad, but the rains at the time of harvest affected the crops adversely. In Bellary and Raichur Districts the conditions were satisfactory. On the whole unfavourable seasonal conditions had adverse effect on the the crops almost throughout the State.

Crop prospects.

The yields of all crops were far below average during the year though they were higher than in the previous year. According to the final forecast, the foodgrains production during the year was estimated at 38.57 (32.02) lakh tons. The yield of commercial crops like Cotton, Oil seeds, Tobacco and Sugarcane also registered an upward trend.

Agricultural Education and Training

The Department continued to administer the 5 Gramsevaks Training Centres at Mandya, Dharwar, Kudige, Gangavathy and Bagalkot and the Seven Agricultural Schools viz., Arbhavi, Kumta, Devihosur, Somanahalli, Nugu, R.K. adesugar, during the year.

Plan progress.

The Fourth Five-Year Plan was to commence during 1966–67 but it did not come off and in its place only the Annual Plan for 1966–67 was taken up. No new schemes for development of Cotton, Groundnut and Tobacco in selected areas were taken up. The other plan schemes which were in operation during the Third Five-Year Plan were continued on the existing basis only without any further expansion.

Land Reclamation and Settlement.

During the year 8 Tractors and 59 bulldozers were maintained by the Department. The area reclaimed by this unit was esimated at about 9,269 acres as against a target of 10,000 acres. The expenditure incurred on the unit during the year was Rs. 21.69 lakhs under plan budget.

Improved Seeds.

A total quantity of 5425 quintals of foundation seeds were produced on all the 83 seed farms during the year.

Intensive Agricultural Area Programme.

Intensive Agricultural Area programme scheme has been taken up in the ten selected Districts, *i.e.*, Raichur, Bellary, Belgaum North Kanara, Shimoga, Chitradurga, Tumkur, Kolar, Mysore and South Kanara. The selected crops under the programme in different districts are Paddy, Ragi, Jowar, Groundnut, Wheat and Cotton.

Development of Commercial Crops.

Cotton, Oilseeds, Sugarcane and Tobacco are the important commercial crops which come under the purview of Agricultural Department. Special development schemes for increasing the production of these crops in the State which were in operation during the previous years were continued during the year.

Irrigation Development

(*i*) *Major and Medium Irrigation.*—The State has the following Major and Medium Irrigation Projects :—

1. Tungabhadra Project.
2. Bhadra Project.
3. Ghataprabha Project.
4. Malaprabha Project.

(*ii*) *Minor Irrigation works.*—Special stress is laid on development of minor irrigation in the State. The following progress was made under Minor Irrigation during the year :—

(*a*) It is estimated that assistance for sinking about 5,700 Irrigation wells was given during the year.

(*b*) *Electrical and Diesel Pump-sets.*—During the year 12,324 Electrical Pumpsets and 1,672 Diesel Pumpsets were supplied to farmers on hire purchase system.

(c) *Bore-Wells.*—During the year, 51 bore-wells were sunk as against a target of 400. The progress under this has not been satisfactory mainly because of difficulties in procuring Boring Ring and casing pipes. The Engineering Section had 36 Boring Ring during the year and they were given on hire to Farmers for sinking Bore-wells.

Soil Conservatio

The object of the scheme is to construct contour bunds in large scale on agricultural lands to prevent soil erosion and help moisture conservation.

The area covered, under 5 Soil Conservation Divisions, during the year is as follows :—

	Acres	*Expenditure incurred Rs. lakhs.*
Bangalore Division ..	86,502	46.03
Chitradurga Division ..	1,20,550	50.72
Bijapur Division ..	44,336	26.61
Mysore Division ..	22,118	13.09
Gulbarga Division ..	9,968	3.51

Food Production

The seasonal conditions were again very bad as in the previous year. Scarcity conditions pre-vailed in many parts of the State. The programme under-taken during the year specifically aimed at creating additional food production potential of 3.67 lakh tonnes. As against this target, the potential actually created was estimated at 2.21 lakh tonnes. The programme wise details are as under :—

	Programme	*Target for additional food production potential (in tonnes)*	*Achievement (in tonnes)*
1.	Major and Medium Irrigation	20,200	15,000
2.	Minor Irrigation ..	7,500	6,632
3.	Land Development ..	9,990	13,342
4.	Improved Seeds ..	65,700	41,000
5.	Fertilisers and Manures ..	1,01,860	50,000
6.	Improved Agricultural Production.	21,080	17,885
7.	High Yielding varieties programme.	1,40,550	76,978
		3,66,880	2,20,837

The production of foodgrains, estimated at 37.96 (32.02) lakhs tonnes during the year, has been higher than in the previous year.

Tractor and Buld zer Organisation

The 12 Tractors with the Department were fully utilised for laying out the fields for adopting border strip method of Irrigation in Manvi and Sindhnur Taluks, and in off season, they were relesad for ploughing, tilling, etc. 18 Zetor tractors have been received with necessary implements.

There were 3 Bulldozers out of which two worked satisfactorily during the year. The work was considerably handicapped for want of spare parts.

Fertilisers and Manures.

(i) *Fertilisers.*—Nitrogenous fertilisers allotted by the Government of India to the State during the year were transferred to the Mysore State Co-operative Marketing Society on a monopoly basis and their distribution was arranged through the co-operatives in the State. The position of fertilisers indented from Government of India, allotments made, supplies received and quantity distributed is indicated below :—

(*Quantity in Tonnes*).

Quantity indented with Govt of India	*Quantity allotted by Govt. of India*	*Supplies received*	*Quantity Distributed*
4,44,897	1,82,198	1,75,387	1,44,848

In addition, distribution of fertilizers has also been made through private firms. The total quantity of fertilisers distributed in the State, as estimated by the Fertilisers Association of India, during the year, was as under :—

		Tonnes
1.	Nitrogenous Fertilisers	1,57,374
2.	Super Phosphate	58,796
3.	Muriate of Potash	20,930

Due to the active propaganda carried out by the Agriculture Department, larger and larger quantities and fertilisers are being consumed in the State each year.

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(*ii*) *Manures.*—A comprehensive Compost Scheme has been working since 2nd and 3rd plan. A total sum of Rs. 8.5 lakhs was allotted to the scheme during the year against which the sum of Rs. 5.83 lakhs was spent.

Plant Protection.

Good progress was achieved during the year under Plant Protection work. As against a target of 20 lakh acres, the protection measures covered 19.51 lakh acres.

Another important feature of the Programme during the year was the coverage of an area of 51,000 acres under aerial spraying in the districts of Dharwar, Raichur and Gulbarga against pests on cotton and pulses crops.

(ii) Forest

Forest Area

The forest area of the State which was 13,523.51 square miles at the beginning of the year was increased to 13,570.52 square miles as an area of 67.52 square miles was added and an area of 20.51 square miles was excluded. Out of this area, 12,085.64 Sq. miles was under the control of the Forest Department and 1,484.88 square miles under the control of the Revenue Department.

Survey

Survey work over an area of 50 square miles in Bagalkot Division was undertaken by the Survey of India party. The Forest Survey section of the working Plans and Forest Survey Division, Bangalore carried out survey of 1,653.41 hectares in Bangalore, Tumkur, Kolar, Chitradurga, Raichur, Gulbarga and Bellary Divisions involving mostly lands transferred to Revenue Department and Revenue lands transferred to Forest Department, encroachments, 'D' Lines and Plantations.

Protection of Forest.

Protection mainly consisted in the prevention of smuggling of timber, sandalwood, firewood, charcoal, bamboos and Minor Forest produce besides prevention of damage by fire and animals. The twelve flying squads, did very useful work in detecting and prosecuting the offenders by keeping a vigilant watch. 12,807 forest offence cases were detected.

Silviculture

The Silvicultural systems adopted were mainly selection, selection-*cum*-improvement, clearfelling with artificial regeneration, improvement, coppice with standards and coppice with reserves. Natural regeneration was by seeds, root-suckers and coppice. Regeneration of sandalwood in the forests was fairly good but the natural stock is fast deteriorating due to disease and exploitation

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in Government forests and destruction of seedlings in cultivated lands. Artificial introduction of sandalwood in the plantations in some areas has produced good results. Coppice regeneration in the firewood forests and Eucalyptus plantations was satisfactory. Artificial regeneration was taken up to supplement the natural regeneration and improving the quality of growing stock by plantation of teak as well as other hard woods, Eucalyptus, Industrial softwoods, cashew and other economic species. Artificial regeneration by sowings and plantings in trench mounds was also adopted in the areas depending upon the suitability of the grounds.

(*i*) *Timber* :—The following table gives the total quantity extracted and sold during the year.

Name of species	*Unit*	*Extracted*	*During 1965-66*	*Sold*	*During 1965-66*
1. Teak ..	In cubic metres.	62,795	(41,632)	56,822	(57,836)
2. Non-teak ..	do	1,93,320	(1,49,432)	1,78,035	(1,31,640)
3. Special size sleepers.	do	756	..	776	..
4. Sleepers ..	In numbers	3,55,986	(6,23,255)	3,36,547	(7,01,109)
5. Teak poles ..	do	2,67,647	(92,116)	1,52,591	(48,666)
6. Non-teak poles	do	31,076	(23,956)	10,572	(80)

(*ii*) *Firewood and Charcoal*—38,965 (57,504) tonnes of firewood and charcoal were supplied to Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd., Bhadravathi, Government Sandalwood Oil Factory, Shimoga and the Government Wood Preservation Plant, Bhadravathi. Besides 13,318 tonnes of firewood were supplied to Ramnath Tile and Clay Factory, Ramagunte and Karnataka Wood Distillates.

(*iii*) *Sandalwood*—The yield during the year was 2,502 [3,086] tonnes of good wood and 883 (923) tonnes and 7,728 stocked Cft. of white chips. The prepared good wood was mainly supplied to the Government Sandalwood Oil Factories at Shimoga and Mysore. Some quantity was released from the Government Sandalwood Depots to the Public on sale. A small quantity was released at concessional rates to artisans and carvers.

Raw materials for wood based Industries

The quantity of timber and bamboos made available to the various Industries are:—

Raw materials for wood based Industries.

(a) *Timber*	*In Cubic Metres During* 1965-66	
1. M/s. Indian Plywood Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	21,752	(20,760)
2. M/s. Western India Match Co., Ltd. ..	14,770	(35,427)
3. M/s. Mysore Commercial Union Ltd. ..	11,308	(9,500)
4. M/s. Doddannavar Bros. ..	4,318	(6,492)
5. M/s. Western India Plywoods Ltd. ..	2,970	..
6. M/s. Hunsur Plywood Works ..	2,608	(2,407)

Finance

The Revenue for the year was Rs. 1,096.55 lakhs while the expenditure was Rs. 514.05 lakhs registering a net surplus of Rs. 582.50 lakhs.

Reorganisation.

The Kanara Working Plan Division was abolished and a new working Plan Division was created with Headquarters at Chickamagalur to draw the working Plan for the Forests in Chickamagalur District. To cope with the expanding activities of the Department Bagalkot Sub-Division was upgraded into a full fledged Division with jurisdiction over the whole of Bijapur District excluding the area under the Left Bank Channel of Ghataprabha. Three more posts of Conservator of Forests one for Rubber Plantations second for Anti Smuggling Squads and the third for Wild Life Preservation with attendant staff were sanctioned. However these posts, were not filled up.

Research and Experiments

Research and Experiments.

Research and experiments were mainly carried out in the Silvicultural Unit while some important experiments were carried out in other territorial circles as in the past.

The important field experiments conducted during the year were :—

(i) Artificial regeneration of Eucalyptus hybrid, espacement trials and manurial experiments with different fertilizers,

(ii) Termite control in Eucalyptus hybrid plots employing different insecticides,

(iii) Stump planting of Eucalyptus hybrid,

(iv) Mortality control and progeny tests for casuarina equisitifolia, Casuarina cunninghamu and Silver oak ;

(v) Comparative study of height and girth increments in mixed plantations of Casuarina and Eucalyptus.

(vi) Coppicing experiments of Eucalyptus citriodora,

(vii) Laying out of a sample plot of Eucalyptus decepta.

(viii) Study of experimental plot of Eucalyptus grandis.

Development Schemes.

The annual plan provided for an expenditure of Rs. 144 lakhs—Rs. 109 lakhs under the State Plan and Rs. 35 lakhs under the Centrally sponsored schemes. An expenditure of Rs. 96.70(92.50) lakhs was incurred under the State plan, while the expenditure incurred under the Centrally sponsored schemes was Rs. 31.66 (Rs. 24.57) lakhs agregating to Rs. 128.36 (Rs. 117.07) lakhs.

The progress of certain important schemes taken up during the year under reference are indicated below :—

Name of Scheme	1965-66		1966-67	
	Physical Achievement	*Expenditure*	*Physical achievement*	*Expenditure*
State Plan Scheme :—				
(i) Forests :—Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests.	5,778 Acres	12.06	4,451 Acres	10.60
Working Plans Organisation	Survey and Enumeration of 120 sq. Miles.	8.47	Survey and Enumeration of 130 Sq. Miles.	9.60
Economic Plantation :—				
(a) Teak Plantation ..	9,616 Acres	9.93	9,745 Acres	9.76
(b) Rehabilitation of Forest Areas where bamboos flowering is imminent.	878 Acres	0.75		
(c) Matchwood Plantation ..	3,153 Acres	4.33	3,546 Acres	4.78
Development of Minor Forest Produce.	1,847 Acres	6,91	8,156 Acres	10,67

1	2		3	
Extension of Forest :—				
(a) Canal side plantations ..	797 Acres	2.97	787 Acres	2.99
(b) Farm Forestry ..	Implemented by T.D.Bs. and Village Panchayats.	1.62	Implemented by T.D. Bs. and Village Panchayats.	1.53
(ii) Soil Conservation :—				
Soil Conservation (Afforestation).	15,512 Acres	28.32	12,523 Acres	27.19
Planting of agave hedges	25½ miles	0.09	42½ miles	0.10
(iii) Agricultural production Cashew Development.	2,913 Acres	2.43	2,805 Acres	2.20
(iv) Centrally Sponsored Schemes :—				
Plantation of Fast growing species.	13,122 Acres	24.57	13,823 Acres	31.66

Wild Life preservation

The existing wild life and bird sanctuaries were maintained during the year. The existing rules for preservation of wild animals and birds were enforced rigidly during the year.

Many tourists both from other parts of the country and from abroad visited game sanctuaries both at Bandipur and Dandeli as well as bird sanctuary at Ranganthittoo and at Nagorhole.

During the year 37 small game licences were issued and an amount of Rs. 1,480 was realised as licence fee. One game offence was reported in Holenarasipur Range and the accused was convicted to undergo 6 weeks simple imprisonment. Wild Life week was observed on a grand scale in all the towns and Educational Institutions all over the State, during the 1st week of October 1966, by giving public lectures, distributing pamphlets and posters. Meeting and Processions were arranged. Essay writing and painting competitions about Wild Life were arranged during the Sapthaha among the students of Colleges and high schools, in order to create enthusiam in their mind for preservation of wild life and birds which are national assets.

Elephants.

The following elephants were maintained for dragging the timber and poles in the Forests and for sparing their

services to the public who were in need of the same on hire basis.

(i) No. of elephants at the beginning of the year.	117 Nos.
(ii) No. of elephants captured or born during the year.	3 Nos.
(iii) No. of elephants died	3 Nos.
(iv) No. of elephants gifted to other countries ..	3 Nos.
(v) No. of elephants sold	6 Nos.
(vi) No. of elephants remained at the close of the year.	108 Nos.

(iii) Co-operation

General.

The Co-operative movement in Mysore State continued to make satisfactory progress. The movement covered almost all the economic activities of the common man. There were 19,562 co-operative societies of different types of which the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies accounted for 8,915. The total working capital of all these societies was of the order of Rs. 218.56 crores where as the loans advanced to them exceeded Rs. 155 crores. The Co-operative Societies earned a net profit of about Rs. 3.01 crores.

The Land Development Banks played a significant role in helping the agriculturists in constructing Irrigation wells. The Bank also sanctioned loans to agriculturists under the special schemes for the development of Areca and development of land under the Tungabhadra and Bhadra Projects with the assistance of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation.

The Centrally sponsored schemes of consumers stores made rapid progress. The scheme was extended to rural areas also. Three departmental stores were started in the State.

The scheme for development of fisheries in South Kanara implimented.

In the housing sector, separate Co-operatives were organised for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The storage capacity under Co-operative sector increased to 1.30 lakh tonnes.

Agricultural Credit.

The Reserve Bank of India continued to be the Chief Financier and sanctioned a credit limit of Rs. 11.85 (11.97) crores on the State Government's guarantee for.

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financing seasonal agricultural operations and marketing of crops. The Mysore State Co-operative Apex Bank advanced Rs. 12.19 (Rs. 11.87) crores as short term finance ; the District Central Co-operative Banks advanced 20.95 crores to the Primary Credit Societies which in turn advanced Rs. 22.11 crores to the agriculturists for seasonal agricultural operations.

In respect of Medium term loans a credit limit of Rs. 48 lakhs was sanctioned by the Reserve Bank of India for financing Medium term agricultural loan on the guarantee of the State Government.

The Mysore State Co-operative Apex Bank

The Mysore State Co-operative Apex Bank made good progress in respect of share capital, deposits and loan operations. The Bank made considerable progress compared to the previous years.

The Reserve and other funds which were barely Rs. 70.20 lakhs during the previous year rose to Rs. 185.86 lakhs during the year. This increase was mainly due to the appropriation of previous years net profit and Rs. 90 lakhs lent by the National Co-operative Development Corporation through the State Government for strengthening the Stabilisation Fund.

The Apex Bank had sanctioned Rs. 12.80 crores as cash credit and over-drafts to the District Co-operative Central Banks for purposes of procurement of foodgrains, undertaking marketing and processing activities and general banking business.

D.C.C. Banks.

The total number of District Co-operative Central Bank continued to be 19, covering the entire State. These District Co-operative Central Banks continued to finance the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies Short term and Medium-term finance. As against 195 branches and 56 pay Offices during the year 1965-66 these Banks had 183 branches (including head-office) and 61 Pay Offices. There was a gradual increase in membership, share capital and deposits.

Their deposits increased from Rs. 18,14.33 lakhs to 21,83.59 lakhs. The loans advanced by them increased from Rs. 73,48.94 lakhs to 92,20.67 lakhs. The net profit earned by these Banks were of the order of Rs. 47.30 (Rs. 36.68) lakhs.

Agricultural Credit Societies.

The number of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies decreased to 8,915 from 8,939 in the previous year.

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Farm Co-operatives.

42 Joint Farming Societie were organised bringing the total number of Joint and Collective Farming Societies. as on 30th June 1967 to 445. Under the Plan Schemes the following financial assistance was given to the Co-operative Societies :—

		Rs.
1.	Co-operative Farming Societies ..	11,22,000
2.	Farming Societies in Gramdan and Bhoodan Area.	12,000
3.	Farming Societies in T.B.P. Area ..	5,00,000
4.	Training Centre for Co-operative Farming Personnel.	5,000
5.	Publicity and Propaganda	9,986

Audit.

The statutory function of audit continued to be under the control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The total number of societies taken up for audit during the year was 17,875 of which 17,678 societies were audited, leaving a balance of 197. The percentage of audit was maintained at 99.

The demand for audit fees for the year 1965-66 as on 30th June 1967 was Rs. 12.94 lakhs of which Rs. 9.53 lakhs were collected leaving a balance of Rs. 3.41 lakhs.

(iv) Marketing

In a predominantly agricultural country like India the organisation and development of agricultural marketing on sound lines is of vital importance for improving the standard of living of rural population and for freeing them from the clutches of poverty. No plan scheme is therfore, complete or effective unless adequate provision is made for the improvement of agricultural marketing. Bearing this in view the State Government had not only sanctioned the Five Year Plans relating to Improvement of Market Intelligence, Marketing Survey and Research, Grading, Warehousing and Development of livestock Markets and Development of Regulated Markets, but also the re-organisation of the Department.

Improvement Development

The very fact that over Rs. 241 Crores worth of produce was sold in the Regulated Markets during last year indicates that the Marketing Department has made rapid strides in the improvement development of Marketing on scientific lines and has really made itself useful to the ryots by minimising markets charges and commission taken by middle-men The department took action to see that concrete steps were taken by several

Regulated Markets in the State to provide more facilities in the market yards, such as, ryots rest houses, auction sheds and platforms drinking water, lighting and road facilities, etc., by providing a loan of Rs. 2,16,000 for this purpose itself, during the year. Suffice it to say that Regulated Markets have contributed to the strengthening of rural economy by enabling the ryots to get an additional monetary benefits of nearly Rs. 8.5 crores by selling their produce in Regulated Markets.

Under the Grading Scheme during the year 12,43,700 Kgs. of Ghee valued at Rs. 1,49,45,965, 24,042 Qtls. of atta valued at Rs. 13,15,807, 8,03,377 Qtls. of groundnuts valued at Rs. 9,36,28,527, 1,04,817 Kgs., of honey valued at Rs. 4,29,165, 72,52,000 oranges valued at Rs. 4,83,466 and 3,15,503 quintals of arecanut valued at Rs. 1,67,96,797 were graded. So far as grading of cotton in Regulated Markets is concerned, Mysore State is a poineer in intruducing grading of kapas on the basis of ginning percentage. During 1966-67, 2,78,000 quintals of cotton kapas valued at Rs. 4,19,28,559 were graded in the Regulted Markets of Belgaum Division.

Under the Grading scheme in Regulated Markets and Co-operative Societies 32 Primary Grading Units and three Supervisory Grading Centres continued to function and a total quantity of 1,03,16,959 quintals of different agricultural produce valued at Rs. 30,79,18,481 were graded.

Warehousing Scheme.

Under the Warehousing scheme without simply increasing the number of warehouses, attention was paid towards the increasing of storage facilities in existing warehouses and construction of scientific godowns in all important trading centres. Warehousing activities continued to make steady and satisfactory progress during the year. During 1966-67 storage facilities were provided for 80,944 (62,398) metric tonnes of produce in the 33 Warehouses at important commercial centres. As stated already Mysore State Warehousing Corporaion concentrated its energy for construction of scientific and large sacle godowns in the existing centres, instead of simply increasing the number of warehouses.

Marketing of Sevey and Research.

Under the marketing of Survey and Research scheme two reports were published and three reports were compiled during the year. The Dissemination of Market Intelligence through All India Radio Stations of Bangalore, Bhadravathy and Dharwar and publication in all news-papers has become very popular and more and more number of quiries are being received from both private persons as well as Government departments for information relating to prices, availability of produce, etc. The supply of monthly market News Bulletin in

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Kannada to N.E.S. Blocks, Village Panchayatas, etc., had made market information available at the very doors of rural population.

The Income, expenditure and surplus of the Market-Committees in each Division for the years 1965-66 and 1966-67 are given below :—

Name of the Division	Income		Expenditure	
	1965-66	1966-67	1965-66	1966-67
Bangalore	10,45,745	22,39,687	7,07,444	12,50,320
Mysore	5,47,812	5,03,538	4,36,103	15,51,097
Belgaum	24,18,890	27,21,569	12,63,03	14,91,003
Gulbarga	9,20,360	11,17,416	5,57,048	7,63,568
Total ..	49,32,807	65,82,210	29,63,598	40,56,058

Name of the Division	Suplus	
	1965-66	1966-67
Bangalore	3,50,662	9,84,897
Mysore	1,17,784	66,925
Belgaum	11,69,858	12,41,297
Gulbarga	3,64,033	3,53,918
Total ..	6,02,397	26,46,067

CHAPTER VII

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY SERVICES

(1) Animal Husbandry Services.

The new schemes, *viz.*, Carcass Utilisation, Rinderpest Eradication and Livestock Census were implemented. Lastly, a farm to breed Bannur (Mutton) breed of sheep was started at Dhangur, Malavalli Taluk to prevent the extinction of the famous breed of sheep due to indiscriminate breeding practices adopted by the local people.

Veterinary Education and Training

Five (10) candicates were deputed for the training in dairying at Bangalore and Karnal. No candidate was deputed to Poona for training in Sheep and Wool Technology.

Foreign Training.

Two (7) officers were deputed to foreign coutries for higher studies in different branches of Animal Husbandry. One (5) Officers deputed earlier for higher studies returned during the year. One (7) officer was under training in the foreign country. In addition 3 (3) officers were deputed for further training at Indian Veterinary Research Institute Izatnagar, U.P.

Development Schemes.

For the year, a sum of Rs. 102.00 (Rs. 73.75) lakhs was provided for Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development Schemes (excluding Bangalore Dairy). The working of the several schemes is detailed below:—

(1) *Key Village Scheme.*—In the areas covered by the Key Village Centres, 27,558 scrub bulls were castrated in order to have controlled breeding. During the year 40,246 (93,687) artificial inseminations were done to cows and she-buffaloes of breedable age in those centres.

(2) *Free Bull Scheme.*—The Scheme for distribution of breeding bulls to the *bona fide* breeders in the State continued to rest with the respective Taluk boards. Under this scheme, 190 (100) bulls were allotted for distribution in the State during the year.

(3) *Sheep Development.*—The sheep farm sanctioned for the Bannur breed (Mutton type) of sheep in the Mandya District was implemented. Land acquisition being over, clearing of rank vegetation was taken up.

(4) *Poultry Development.*—Under Poultry Development, a sum of Rs. 98,000 was given as loan as to start Poultry Farms through Co-operatives. During the period 466—457 tons of maize under World Food Programme was received and the same was allotted to Feed Mixing Plants located at Hebbal.

ANIMAL HUSBAN AND VETERY. SERVICES

Kolar and Mangalore. Necessary technical guidance continued to be given by the Department to the private breeders.

(5) *Piggery Development.*—A Pig Breeding Centre started at Hessarghatta departmentally was brought under the plan programme and a Pork Marketing Centre was established in Bangalore. The present strength of the farm consists of 120 pigs of exotic breed. Arrangements were made to distribute superior boars in development blocks to upgrade the local stock. Twenty boars were distributed during the year.

(6) *Dairy Development.*—(i) *Milk Supply Schemes.*—During 1966-67, equipments from Swedish and Danish Governments were received for the milk supply schemes started at Hubli—Dharwar, Mangalore and Bhadravathi. Construction of buildings in respect of six schemes that are under the control of this Department were under various stages of completion.

(ii) *Rural Dairy Extension Work.*—A sum of Rs. 5.55 lakhs was sanctioned as loan to the Milk Producers Co-operative established in the milkshed areas covered by (1) Belgaum, (2) Gulbarga (3) Mangalore, (4) Hubli-Dharwar, (5) Bhadravathi and (6) Mysore Milk Supply Schemes.

(ii) (a) *Mysore Serum Institute, Hebbal.*—During the year, 468 smears were examined, comprising of 284 (517) blood smears, 28 (12) lung smears, 31 (24) liver smears, 32 (94) Spleen smears, 12 (7) Kidney smears, 10 (8) brain smears, 53 (—) intestinal legions, 7 (25) milk samples, 7 (8) Urine samples 3(—) skin scrapings and 1 (—) abhorted foctures. 33 (25) Post-mortems were conducted on Sheep and Goats 385 (370) blood smears and 550 (525) faecal samples were examined.

Finance

The Institute expended a sum of Rs. 3,89,840.39 (Rs. 3,56,469.16) against a sum of Rs. 4,81,048.06 (Rs. 8,22,962.26) realised as cash receipts.

Livestock

(b) *Amritmahal Section.*—The strength of the four Economic Cattle Farms at the beginning of the year was 2.055 (1,861). During the year, there were 96 (37) births and 431 (265) deaths and closed with 1,540 (2,055) heads of cattle.

Finance

Rs. 81,823.21 (7,301.93) was the receipt as against an expenditure of Rs. 78,010.71 (Rs. 93,190.00).

Livestock Strength.

(c) *Cattle Breeding Station, Ajjampur.*—The year opened with 712 (749) heads of cattle. There were 87 (138) births and 87 (70) deaths and closed with 590 (712) heads of cattle.

Finance

Rs. 1,58,800.83 (Rs. 1,66,895.69) was the receipt against a sum of Rs. 1,29,902 .39 (Rs. 1,25,284.38) expended.

(iii) (a) *Composite Livestock Farm and Research station Hesaraghatta.*—The total area under cultivation during the

year was 141 acres and 25 guntas (219.13) for growing hybrid maize, virangam jola, hybrid jola and irrigated grass.

1. *Dry Cattle Farm.*—The year opened with 107 (80) cattle and 24 (10) buffaloes and closed with 101 (107) cattle and 10 (24) buffaloes.

2. *Mutton Type sheep.*—The year opened with 247 (262) sheep and closed with 230 (247).

3. *Hallikar Cattle.*—The year opened with 195 (270) animals and closed with 46 (194).

4. *Dairy Section.*—The year opened with 283 (279) heads of Red Sindhi and 211 (231) heads of Murrah Buffaloes and closed with 205 (283) RED Sindhi and 173 (211) Murrah Buffaloes. The total production of milk was 1,59,966.5 1,469.5) Kgs. from cows and 68,471 (66,360.5) Kgs. from she buffaloes. The milk produced at the dairy is being supplied so Bangalore Dairy Project in bulk.

Rs. 2,36,780.98 (Rs. 36, 237.80) was the receipt as against an expenditure of Rs. 7,11,922.43 (Rs. 6,33,420.00). Finance

(b) *Central Poultry Farm, Hessaraghatta.*—The year opened with 21,743 (21,673) birds and closed with 22, 292 (21,743). An average number of 4,454 layers were maintained during the year. These yielded 5,83,771 (6,60,098) eggs which worked out to an average of 131 eggs per bird per year. Of these, 1,51,824 (1,39,303) were set for hatching and the rest were sold for table purposes. 28. (273) persons were trained in Poultry Breeding.

Rs. 6,72,471-61 (Rs. 6,14,926-26) was the receipt as against an expenditure of Rs. 6,20,446-99 (Rs. 4,86,871-31) during the year. Finance

(c) *Government Stud Farm, Kunigal.*—The year opened with 52 (38) horses both Government and private and closed with the same. In addition, the year opened with 14 cows, 9 heifers and 10 calves and closed with 12 cows, 9 heifers and 3 calves. The total quantity of milk produced was 16,194.8 litres. Livestock

Rs. 2,73,708.77 (Rs. 2,80,082.32) was the receipt as against an expenditure of Rs. 2,12,548.72 (Rs. 2,13,048.77) during the year. Finance

(d) *District Livestock Farm, Koila.*—During the year 498 acres were under pasture, 25.90 acres under grass cultivation and 2.30 acres under fodder crops.

The year opened with 278 (283) animals consisting of 81 (96) Murrah, 14 (15) Dharwar, 74 (76) Sindhi, 19 (15) Gir, 82 (71) local and 8 (10) Hallikar.

Livestock Finance

The total receipts of the farm for the year amounted to Rs. 90,714.16 (78,963.63) as against an expenditure of Rs. 2,02,584—30 (Rs. 2,11,398—94)

Livestock and Poultary

(e) Cattle cum Sheep breeding Farm Munirabad :—

The year opened with 232 (180) Cattle, 200 (128) sheep and 552 (668) Poultry and closed with 250 (232), 150 (200) and 2,627 (2,100) respectively. During the year 17,494 (9,303) eggs were produced from the above poultry.

Finance

Rs. 1,10,984.19 (1,09,199.33) was the receipt against an expenditure of Rs. 1,56,652.77 (Rs. 1,44,285.19). during the year.

(f) *Government Dairy Farm, Kudige.*—The year opened with 105 (92) Sindhi, 7 (8) Gir, 101 (82) cross breed cows and 83 (77) Murrah buffaloes and closed with 102 (105), 6 (7), 109 (101) and 74 (83) animals respectively. 55,558 (77,069½) litres of milk was produced from both cows and she-buffaloes.

Finance

Rs. 37,531.00 (Rs. 39,039.07) was realised as receipt against an expenditure of Rs. 1,85,061.61 (Rs. 1,24,431.00) during the year.

(g) *Government Poultry Farm, Kudige.*—The year opened with 1,887 (4,198) birds and 2,599 (4,482) hatching eggs were sold to the public.

Finance

Rs. 39,434.31 (Rs. 35,921.78) was the receipt of the farm against an expenditure of Rs. 99,140.14 (1,10,378.36).

(h) *Sheep Breeding Station, Anagawadi.*—The year opened with 398 (316) sheep and closed with 254 (228).

Finance

Rs. 3,837.20 were realised as cash receipt while a sum of Rs. 13,289.60 was expended during the year.

Strength of the Sheep and Goats.

(i) *Sheep Breeding Station, Suttatti.*—The year opened with 270 heads of sheep and closed with 313. Besides there were 139 (103) goats at the beginning of the year and closedwith 153. Rs. 26,895.62 was expended during the year.

(j) *Sheep Breeding Station, Guttal.*—The year opened with 205 (251) and closed with 200 (205) heads of sheep. There were 57 (83) births and 17 (15) deaths from these.

Finance

Rs. 8,638.51 (Rs. 1,995.00) was the receipt as against an expenditure of Rs. 14,726.38 (Rs. 21,349.47) during the year.

(k) *Cattle Breeding Station, Bankapur* —The year opened with 139 (123) and closed with 122 (141) animals.

Rs. 11,654.48 (Rs. 9,238.23) were realised as receipts against an expenditure of Rs. 37,619.02 (Rs. 42,339.35) during the year. Livestock Finance

(l) *Cattle Breeding Station, Tegur.*—The year opened with 92 heads of livestock and closed with 71. Livestock

Rs. 24,843.25 (Rs. 19,181–30) were the receipts as against an expenditure of Rs. 27,575–90 (Rs. 31,590–60) Finance

(m) *Intensive Cattle Development Project* —This project covers one lakh breeding fit cows and she-buffaloes living in the areas covered by the Bangalore Dairy with a view to improving them and thereby increasing the milk production by cross breeding the local stock with exotic breeds

This programme started during the latter part of 1965, is working in full swing covered by a net work of 100 artificial insemination units located in the milkshed areas. A Central Semen Bank at Hebbal and 4 Regional Laboratories at Anekal, Doddaballapur, Bangarpet and Byrapatna have been opened. The semen collected at Central Semen Bank Hebbal is being distributed to the hundred units through the four Regional Laboratories carried by the milk vans of the Bangalore Dairy.

Simultaneously, development of sheep and poultry is undertaken in the milkshed areas selected to increase and upgrade the stock.

(n) *Indo-Danish Project, Hessaraghatta.*— This is one of the most important projects sponsored by the Government of India during the year in colaboration with the Denmark Government and is located at Hessaraghatta.

The object is to train the farmers in dairy farming practices. For the purposes, the group of volunteers from Denmark visit the villages with the local staff. About 100 cattle including bulls are received from Denmark and they have acclamatised well to the new environments in this country. Semen is being sent to the important Veterinary Hospitals all over the State. Marine Fisheries.

(iv) Fisheries

The total marine fish landings, during the year were estimated at 1,29,757 (99,227) tonnes.

Marine Fisheries

The strength of the Mechanised fishing fleet was 205. The total catch by these 205 mechanised boats was 5,204 (4,241) tonnes, valued at Rs. 33-43 (Rs. 15.83) lakhs.

Mechanised Fishing.

The bases of operation of the mechanised boats were Mangalore, Mulky, Malpe, Hungarcutta, Manoor, Gangolli, Honnavar, Tadri and Karwar.

Fish Preservation and Processing.

Government having stopped the subsidy for last issued at the fish curing yards, there was a decline in the curing of fish in the Government Fish Curing Yards. However, curing of fish in the private yards continued to be done on a good scale. A total quantity of 1,165 (762) tonnes of salt was issued in the Government Fish Curing yards during the year in the two coastal Districts and 6,457 (5,948,) tonnes of cured fish were produced.

Ice and Cold Storage Plants.

The Department of Fisheries was running 8 Ice and Cold Storage Plant Units for the benefit of the fishermen. During the year (1,721) tonnes of ice were sold 3,314 (1,621) tonnes of fish were stored in the cold storages and 517 (322) tonnes of fish frozen. This resulted in making available frozen fish for export to the extent of 263 tonnes valued at Rs. 25 lakhs in foreign exchange.

Fishery by Products.

Crude shark liver oil and shark livers continued to be collected on the coast by the fish curing yards and supplied to the Kerala Government Shark liver Oil Factory at Calicut as in the previous year. During the year 2.2 tonnes of Crude Oil and 0.9 tonnes of livers were supplied. A sum of Rs. 8,487-30 was realised by the sale of shark livers and shark liver oil.

Fish Seed Production Procurement

56.09 lakhs fish seed of major carps and common carp were produced by induced and controlled breeding departmentally for stocking. In addition, the Department also obtained 40—24 lakhs (35.10 lakhs) of fish seed of major carp from the Tungabhadra Board for stocking purposes. The fish seed were reared into fingerlings in the Departmental fish seed Production and Nursery Farms before stocking.

Fishery leases and licencing.

During the year the fishery rights of 420 (782) major tanks and some sections of rivers were leased realising a revenue of Rs. 33,480-65 (Rs. 54,286-1). The number of fishing licences issued was 5,297 (7,202) and the revenue realised therefrom was Rs. 41,738 (Rs. 52,897). Besides

this, a sum of Rs. 22,532-68(R. 33266-06 and Rs. 33,915-76 (Rs. 11,504-82) were realised by sale of fish caught departmentally and sale of fish seed respectively. A sum of Rs. 4,319-96 was realised as miscellaneous revenue.

Transport Vehicles.

During the year 1,042 tonnes (1,008 tonnes) of fish were transported in the ten Departmental vehicles by the Fishermen Co-operative Societies and others for which they paid a sum of Rs. 31,786-78 (Rs. 18,304) as hire charges.

Fish Marketing

The most significant development in the marketing of fish is the processing and export of 263 tonnes of frozen shrimps from the Departmental freezing plants to foreign countries earning a foreign exchange of Rs. 25 lakhs during the year.

Fishermen's Co-operative Societies.

In the year, there were 100 primary Fisheries Co-operative Societies and 3 Fish Marketing Unions in the State as in the previous year. A scheme for devlopment of fisheries was taken up in South Kanara District at a total cost of Rs. 125.00 lakhs, out of which an amount of Rs. 89.35 lakhs would be financed by the A.R.C. as loan.

Education of Fisher Children.

The Department continued to provide facilities for the education of the fisher children in the fisheries schools. There were altogether 14 High Schools, 12 in the South Kanara District and 2 in the North Kanara District. During the year, one Fisheries High School was opened at Haklady in South Kanara District.

There were 34 Elementary and Middle Schools. 9 of them in the North Kanara District, 24 in the South Kanara District and one in Mysore as against a total of 32 schools during the previous year.

Technical Training.

Training of fishermen in the operation of mechanised fishing boats and operation of modern fishing gear and in the running and maintenance of marine engines was continued to be given to selected fisher youths at the four centres at Karwar, Honnavar, Gangolli and Mangalore. During the year 179 fishermen were trained. A stipend Rs. 65 (Rs. 50 plus Rs. 15 food allowance) per month was paid to each fishermen trainee. The duration of the course was six months.

Inland Fisheries Training.

The training centre set up at Krishnaraja Sagar in the previous year, was continued during the year and 58 persons were given training in 3 batches, each of 3 months duration. As in the case of the marine centres, these trainees were also paid up a stipend of Rs. 65 per month each.

The Department is also training its technical staff in service to keep them abreast of the latest developments in fisheries science and to enable them to function efficiently as field operatives. During the year 10 technical staff members were trained.

In-Service training of Departmental personnel

During the year 4 officials were deputed for training at the Inland Fisheries Training Centre, Barrackpore, of the Central Institute of Fisheries Education and the Marine Products Processing Training Centre, Mangalore.

In addition, 3 officers were deputed for advanced training in Japan under the Colombo Plan, two for training in fish Processing Technology and one in Refrigeration Engineering.

Marine products proceesing Training Centre, Mangalore.

This centre which was established in 1963 in collaboration with the Government of Japan for training technicians at Graduate level in the technology of fish processing, continued to impart this training in one year course leading to a Diploma in Fish Processing Technology. During the year 25 candidates were under training.

Indo-Norwegian project, Karwar.

This collaboration Project was started in Karwar in the year 1963, envisaging projectoriented development of the area. During the year the construction of a Boat Building Yard, a garage, a sea house, an Ice Plant with a receiption hall and a transformer house were completed. In the Boat Building Yard set up under this Project 9 boats of 28' size were constructed and keels for 10 boats of 32' size were laid during the year.

62 fishermen were trained in the mechanised fishing at the Fishermen Training Centre set up as part of this Project.

provision.

The provision for the year was Rs. 48.50 lakhs under the State Plan Schemes. A sum of Rs. 53.20 lakhs was provided for the schemes under the Crash programme, making a total of Rs. 101.70 lakhs. Of this, the total expenditure incurred was Rs. 89.66 lakhs during the year.

The total budget provision for the Department of Fisheries for 1966-67 on the expenditure side was Rs. 152.58 lakhs, covering the plan schemes, non-plan budget and centrally sponsored schemes. The total expenditure was Rs. 129.95 (Rs. 171.04) lakhs and the total receipts were Rs. 17.37 (Rs. 9.39) lakhs.

CHAPTER VIII

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES

(1) Industries and Commerce

Registration of Small Scale Industries.

A new procedure in the registration of small scale Industries units was introduced from 1-10-1965. Under the procedure all units applying for registration are to forward their applications through the Assistant Directors of the respective districts, for each End products manufactured by that unit separately and separate certificates are issued to each of the End products manufactured.

The units, whose investment on plant, machinery and tools is less than Rs. 7.50 lakhs are classified as Small Scale Industries for purposes of registration. The registration certificates issued are of two categories, *viz.*, permanent and temporary. The purposes of registering the units is to obtain the statistical data from them.

During the year 2394 (107) units were registered for different end products and certificates issued.

The registered units are required to furnish quarterly industrial production statistics.

Apart from the above, compilation of statistical data of sericulture Industry, heavy chemical industry as also the distribution of salt and production of other items were also taken up. The statistical data in respect of Small Scale Industries Units is furnished to the Director of Statistics and the Government of India whenever required by them.

A budget provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was made for the implementation of the following schemes under the Small Scale Industries during the year. An expenditure of Rs. 10.206 lakhs has been incurred.

1. Scheme No. 486 Model Carpentry and Smithy Centres.
2. Scheme No. 488 Leather Common Facility Centres.
3. Scheme No. 490 Small Scale Industries in C.D. and N.E.S. Area.
4. Scheme No. 493 Craft Co-operative Societies.
5. Scheme No. 494 Loans to S.S.I. (Block Loans).
6. Scheme No. 503 Common Facility Centre in the Industrial Estates.

[COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES

Loans

A provision of Rs. 2 lakhs was made in the Budget for 1966-67 for advancing loans under the provisions of the State Aid to Industries Act 1959 and Rules thereunder. Out of this a sum of Rs. 1,96,939 was spent for disbursement of loans in 52 cases. The total recoveries effected during the the year was Rs. 96,562 towards principal and Rs. 22,142 towards interest.

Power Supply.

Consequent on the Inauguration of the Sharavati Valley Project, the position with regard to power supply to Small Scale Industries has very much eased and the State Electricity Board has been granting power supply liberally.

Training Scheme.

During the year 1522 candidates have been trained in different crafts like carpentry, smithy, Leather stitching, Cotton Weaving, Rattan, Sandalwood Carving, Pottery, Matiweaving, Hosiery and doll-making in 22 main Artisan Training Centres and 8 branches located in the different parts of the State involving an expenditure of Rs. 14,02,683.

Bee. Keeping

1,00,030 Kgs., of honey was produced during the year in 39 centres. An expenditure of Rs. 1,97,422 was incurred on this industry as against a provision of Rs. 2,61,800.

Handloom Industry.

In the annual plan for 1966–67, a provision of Rs. 16.06 lakhs was made for implementing the handloom development schemes. The actual expenditure incurred on these chemes amounted to Rs. 21.38 lakhs.

The scheme of rebate on handloom cloth was discontinued from 1–4–1964. But during the year, backlog claims of rebate allowed on Weaver's Co-operative Societies to the extent of Rs. 6.06 lakhs were settled.

In respect of the housing colonies, sanctioned previously, loans and grants were released to the Weavers Co-operative Societies aggregating in all to Rs. 2.62 lakhs. A matching share capital contribution of Rs. 10 lakhs was released during the year to the Bagalkot Co-operative Spinning Mills, Bijapur District. The Reserve Bank of India continued to finance the Weavers Co-operative Societies enganged in weaving of Cotton. During the year the Weavers Co-operative Societies were sanctioned financial accommodation to the extent of Rs. 19.90 lakhs at subsidised rate of interest.

Three Apex Weavers Co-operative Societies were given financial assistance for carrying on propaganda and publicity and an expenditure of Rs. 7,000 was incurred, during the year. The Mysore State Cotton Handloom Weavers.

Co-operative Society the Mysore State Woolen handloom Weaving Co-operation Socity and the Mysore State Central Silk Weavers Co-operative Society continued to cater to the needs of the respective primary Weavers Co-operative societies in respect of procurement of raw materials.

The Implementation of the Scheme of setting up calendering and finishing plant for cotton handloom weavers had been entrusted to the Mysore State Cotton Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society. During the year, the main building for the installation of the plant at Bangalore was completed and the machinery were erected.

The following 3 Departmental Centres continued to be run during the year.

1. Government wool Spinning Centre, Kolar.
2. Wool Processing Plant, Ranebennur.
3. Handloom Research and Designing Centre, Bangalore.

Government Wool Spinning Centre, Kolar.

The Centre continued to manufacture Woollen blankets and Kamblies from hand spun yarn, thus providing employment to local people in spinning of wool yarn. Most of these Spinners were women.

The value of production during the year was Rs. 90,078 and the value of sales was Rs. 1,14,578.

Wool Processing Plant, Ranebennur.

The wool processing plant, Ranebennur was engaged in production of wool yarn for supply to the Wool Weavers and the Artisan Training Institutes of the Department.

The value of production of Woollen yarn Rs. 7,165-41 and sales of Woolen yarn amounted to Rs. 9,151-68.

Handicraft Schemes

A sum of Rs. 42 lakhs was earmarked for the development of Handicrafts Industry in the State during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. But during the year only a token provision of Rs. 6,000 was provided in the Budget to continue the quality marking scheme.

As against the above token provision of Rs. 6,000, a sum of Rs. 11,000 was spent under quality Marking scheme. The excess of expenditure under this scheme was metby reappropriation; out of the savings under other Development schemes in the Department. Similarly, a sum of Rs. 10,000 was spent to allow rebate on the sale of Handicrafts Articles and also to

celebrate the 12th All India Handicrafts Week. The total sales during the Celebration of the 12th All India Handicrafts Week amounted to Rs. 1,12,000.

The training and pilot - production Centres continued to impart training in various handicrafts during the year and about 75 candidates were trained. The expenditure on these training-*cum*-production Centres was met under non-plan schemes of the Department of Industries and Commerce in view of inadequate provision provided during the year or development of Handicrafts.

Rural Industrial Project.

The various schemes under the Rural Industries Prioject continued during the year.

The details of budget provision made and the expenditure incurred during the year are as under :—

Sl. No.	*Name of the Project*	*Provision*		*Expenditure*	
		Grant	*Loan*	*Grant*	*Loan*
1.	Tumkur ..	4,95,000	3,00,000	3,90,124	3,00,000
2.	Dharwar ...	4,99,000	1,92,000	4,80,174	1,92,000
3.	Bhadravati	2,69,000	1,58,000	2,56,602	1,58,000
4.	Head Office	37,000	..	25,600	..
	Total	13,00,000	6,50,000	11,73,500	6,50,000

(ii) Sericulture

Seasonal and Marketing Conditions.

The Seasonal conditions during the year 1966-67 could not be considered as quite satisfactory for the Industry. The yield of mulbery leaves per unit holding consequently cannot be considered normal. As both the irrigated and purely rainfed mulberry were adversely hit over two years prices of mulberry leaves went up. Cocoon prices, therefore ruled attractive over a major portion of the year.

Area under Mulberry.

The area under mulberry at the end of the year was about a lakh and ninety thousand acres. the preparation of mulberry grafts in the nurseries at Maddur, Kanva, Lalgondanahally and Kollegal touched 8,50,000 (5,63,099).

Mulberry grafts have become popular. Sericulturists are being supplied all the available cuttings of the improved varieties of mulberry grown in the Farms now. The yield of cocoons per 100 layings has also been better by the use of the manure mixture when compared to other areas where such usages have not taken root.

Work of the Government Farms and Grainages.

The Government Farms have more than 300 (293) acres under mulberry attached to them. While six Farms in the Kunigal Division (Seed Area) were engaged in the production of Mysore Seed Cocoons, the others were all functioning as foreign race seed cocoon producing Farms. In the Mysore Basic Seed Farms a quantity of 56.94 (44.57) lakhs seed cocoons was harvested, and they were all utilised in the preparation of Mysore Disease Free Layings. A total quantity of 53.55 (42.96) lakhs of Foreign Race Cocoons was produced in the Government Farms.

Mysore seed Campaign and Seed Supply.

The area under mulberry in the Kunigal Division engaged in the production of Mysore seed cocoons was 5,066 acres, out of which nearly 2,500 acres had the benefit of irrigation The seed area was confined to Kunigal, Bidadi, Magadi, Doddaballapur and Nagamangala. There were 10,153 licensed seed rearers distributed in 988 villages. The nine Government Grainages in the area produced and distributed 49.45 (42.45) lakhs of Mysore disease free layings. Nearly 66.35 (64.50) crores of Mysore seed cocoons were harvested. Maximum minimum and average yield of cocooons for 100 layings with the private rearers for the year was reported to be 39,500; 10,000 and 13,000 respectively. A quantity of 3,514.02 (3,136.27) lakhs of cocoon was supplied for seed and rest sold for reeling in Cocoon Markets. The licensed Seed preparers purchased 2,697.23 (2,453.51) lakhs. The maximum rate obtained by the Mysore Seed rearer was Rs. 38 per 1,000 seeds cocoons during a part of August and September, while the average rate for the year was around Rs. 8. The Mysore Silk Yarn Seed and Cocoon (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act 1959 was in force throughout the State. In the seed area there were eighteen cases of violation during 1966-67 and a sum of Rs. 184.00 was realised by way of compounding the cases and fining. There are 82 reelers in the seed area with 174 charkas duly licensed. The licence fee collected was Rs. 1,553.00.

Foreign Race Cocoon Seed Station

Hill Station and Second Stage Farms.—The B. F. seed Cocoon Farm had 9 acres of mulberry out of which [illegible] were under grafts. The station recorded to toal rainfall 1,454.082 mm. (1,042.670 mm.) during the year. The mulberry gardens yielded quantity of 15,647.000 Kgs. (10,531 kgs). In the farm a total quantity of 2,45,104 (3,05,348) seed cocoons was

produced for rearing 2,257 (2,043) disease free layings. The average yield of B. R. seed cocoons for 100 diseases free layings worked out to 10,860. The Farm produced 43,900 (79,102) disease free layings, and sent them for distribution to the other Farms for further multiplication. The B. R. Hills Station worked the integrated programmes of rearing of silk worms of different races with the Central Seed Station at Srinagar.

The other Government Farms helped in the preparation of 5.89 lakhs of foreign race disease free layings for being used by seed rearers attached to licenced seed preparers both Government and private. The Lalgondanahalli, Moralahalli and Chamarajanagar Farms produced a total quantity of 15,99,961 (15,95,755) foreign race seed cocoons. A scheme of paying bonus for the seed rearers engaged in the production of foreign raceseed cocoons out of Government seed, and who were selling them for hybrid seed preparing Institution at the instance of Government continued to work during the year and a total sum of Rs. 32,871-17 was spent as bonus amount.

ndustrial Seed production and Distribution by Govt. Grainages.

Thirty-eight grainages were engaged in the preparation and sale of hybrid seeds. During the year they prepared 251.82 (159.53) lakhs disease free layings. The demand for the Government seed is much more and at the present rate of progress it should be possible within 5 more years to cater to more than 50 per cent of the sericulturists needs. There have been a number of new entrants in the field which would show that there is a scope for a person to make this as his profession by running grainage efficiently. The selling prices of disase free seeds in the Government Grainage varied from Rs. 6 to Rs. 12. per 100 disease free layings depending on the cost of preparation.

Departmental Assistance.

The department continued render assistance by way of (1) free supply of mulberry grafts, cuttings of both. The usual and selected varieties, besides trained saplings; (2) free technical guidance; (3) timely supply of layings; (4) supply of chandrikes to the extent possible under the existing scheme and (5) financial assistance for sinking of wells, construction of Rearing Houses, Grainage Buildings and providing equipment for grainages besides (6) granting takavi loans for improvement of lands in the mulberry fields.

Working in the Silk Conditioning and Testing Houses.

693 (585) samples of raw silk were tested and certificates issued during the year.

Production of Cocoons, Silk and Silk Waste.

led attoons (Reeling) in lakh Kgs 1,84.48

ilk :—Carka
Cottage Basin } 11.051 lakhs of kgs.
Filatures }

Silk. Waste—Nearly 4.19 lakhs (excluding Government Filatures).

(iii) Mines and Geology

The Department continued to carry on investigations for locating new deposits of minerals of industrial value and substantial progress was achieved in the plan schemes during the period in the assessment of deposits of iron ore, bauxite and lime-stone in different parts of the State. The programme of work under minerals like asbestos, China Clay, Felspar, etc., was also continued.

The Total amount of Revenue realised during the year was Rs. 1,04,01,202 (Rs. 1,05,11,120). The normal expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 7,65,459 (Rs. 6,62,592). The increase in expenditure was due to the increase of expenditure in connection with the investigations for mineral survey and prospecting work.

One hundred applications were received for the the grant of fresh certificates of Approval. 300 applications for mining lease and 371 applications for Prospecting Licence were received. Of these, 5 fresh Mining Leases were granted including 7 patta leases. The number of Prospecting Licences granted during the period was 67. The total value of minerals produced during the year amounted to Rs. 6,11,04,509.

Production of Chief Minerals in the State for the year 1966 mineralwise is indicafed in the following statement :

Sl. No.	*Name of the mineral*	*District*	*Unit of Quantity*	*Production (tonnes)*	*Value (Rs.)*
1	2	3	4	5	6
	METALIC MINERALS				
	1. FERROUS				
1.	Chormite			Nil.	Nil.
2.	Iron ore	Bellary ..	Tonnes	29,00,262	1,02,41,310
		Bijapur ..	,,	43,070	2,15,350
		Chikmagalur ..	,,	91,595	4,57,975
		Chitradurga ..	,,	2,59,610	12,98,050
		North Kanara ..	,,	27,324	1,86,520
		Shimoga ..	,,	26,989	1,44,295
		Tumkur ..	,,	1,39,820	6,96,100
				34,88,670	1,32,39,600
	Manganese Ore	Bellary ..	Tonnes	1,62,438	36,97,400
		Chitradurga ..	,,	19,324	2,16,781
		North Kanara ..	,,	54,766	19,41,846
		Shimoga ..	,,	34,399	3,46,665
		Tumkur ..	,,	3,722	37,220
				2,74,649	61,39,912

II. NON-FERROUS					
1. Bauxite	Belgaum ..	Tonnes	19,076	3,05,216	
			19,076	3,05,216	
2. Gold	Kolar ..	Grams	28,56,616	202.59 lakhs	
	Raichur ..	,,	9,46,053	131.00 lakhs	
			38,02,669	333.59 lakhs	
3. Silver	Kolar ..	Grams	2,21,461	80,000	
	Raichur ..	,,	75,756	20,282	
			2,97,217	1,00,282	
NON-METALIC MINERALS.					
1. Asbestos	Hassan ..	Tonnes	901	1,80,200	
			901	1,80,200	
2. Aluminous Clay	Shimoga ..	Tonnes	1,800	45,000	
	Hassan ..	,,	1,672	41,380	
			3,472	86,380	
3. Corundum	Mandya ..	Grams	7	..	
	Mysore ..	,,	6	..	
	Bangalore ..	,,	81	..	
			94	..	
4. Dolomite	Shimoga ..	Tonnes	4,378	63,217	
	Tumkur ..	,,	6,445	96,675	
			10,823	1,59,892	

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Feldspar	..	..	..	..
6.	Fire Clay	Shimoga ..	Tonnes	1,166	12,582
				1,166	12,582
7.	Fuller's Earth	Korvi ..	Tonnes	110	..
				110	..
8.	Green Quartz	Chikmagalur ..	Tonnes	29	29,000
		Shimoga ..	,,	8	8,000
				37	37,000
9	Kaolin	Bangalore ..	Tonnes	8,599	42,995
		Belgaum ..	,,	1,111	5,555
		Chitradurga ..	,,	72	648
		Dharwar ..	,,	1,923	23,076
		Hassan ..	,,	629	3,145
		Shimoga ..	,,	958	4,790
		Tumkur ..	,,	9,193	45,965
				22,485	1,26,174
10	Kyanite	Chikmagalur ..	Tonnes	10	..
				10	..
11	Limestone	Bijapur ..	Tonnes	2,44,408	17,08,614
		Gulbarga ..	,,	7,48,730	22,50,790
		Shimoga ..	,,	1,24,649	4,98,444
		Tumkur ..	,,	2,74,578	13,72,890
				13,92,365	58,30,738

12.	Magnesite	Mysore	..	Tonnes	2,096	83,840
					2,096	83,840
13.	Moulding Sand	Belgaum	..	Tonnes	8,548	38,628
		Gulbarga	..	,,	16,262	82,310
					24,810	1,20,938
14.	Ochre (Yellow)	Kolar	..	Tonnes	60	10,200
		Chikmagalur	..	,,	150	25,500
					210	35,700
15.	Quartz	Gulbarga	..	Tonnes	5,917	1,18,330
		Shimoga	..	,,	34,275	1,93,465
					40,192	3,11,795
16.	Red Oxide	Bellary	..	Tonnes	4,746	23,730
		Tumkur	..	,,	3,231	16,155
					7,977	39,885
17.	Raw clay	Hassan	..	Tonnes	9,753	97,530
		Shimoga			8759	87,590
					18,512	1,85,120
18.	Soapstone	Hassan	..	Tonnes	2,905	5,81,000
					2,905	5,81,000
19.	Salt (Common Salt)	North Kanara	..	Tonnes	5,495	2,69,255
					5,495	2,69,255

COM-MERCE AND INDUS-TRIES

The Districts of Kolar (Rs. 203 lakhs), Bellary (Rs. 138 lakhs), Raichur (Rs. 131 lakhs) and Gulbarga (Rs. 24 lakhs) occupy the first four places in the wealth of minerals produced.

Drilling exploration has indicated a reserve of 20 million tons of Iron ore in Abbigegudda Range in the Chicknaikanahally Taluk. One hundred and eighteen million tons of Magnetite quartzite were estimated tobe present in Jayapura area of Chikmagalur District. About 800 million tons of magnetitie Quartizite are estimated to be available in the Gangamula- Gangarikal area of Chickmagalur District. Fresh Deposits of Iron ore and Mangenese ore were located in Shakargudda and Chattanhally areas. Fresh deposits of bauxite were located in the west coast region. About 114 million tons of Cement grade limestore were estimated to be available in portions of the Gulbarga District. Seven million tons of High calcium limestone and a similar quantity of domestic limestone were proved in Kodalgadde area in the North Kanara District.

The Diamond Drill Unit of the Department has recorded a progress of 10,928 ft. including drilling for goundwater in parts of Bellary, Chitradurga and Gulbarga Districts.

The Department, as usual continued to render geological advice on Major Irrigation and Hydro-Electric Projects in the State.

The State Government with the approval of the Government of India sanctioned the organisation of a groundwater cell in the Departmet.

The Government have sanctioned the opening of a new Alumina-Smelter near Belgaum Town under the Indal's West Coast Project Scheme during the year.

The progress of Mineral Development has been kept up in an efficient manner and the working of the Department continued to be satisfactory.

(lv) The Department of Labour

Trade Unions Act, 1936.

At the beginning of the year, there were 424 registered Trade Unions in the State. 82 Trade Unions were registered and registration certificates of 7 Trade Unions were cancelled during the year, leaving a balance of 499 Trade Unions at the end of the year.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES

Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.

16 Draft Standing Orders were pending certification at the beginning of the year and in addition, 15 draft standing orders were filed during the year of which 11 were certified leaving a balance of 20 at the end of the year. There were 332 certified Standing Orders at the end of the year, as against 529 concerns required to frame draft Standing Orders. The remaining concerns were being pursuded to comply with the Statutory provisions.

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

At the beginning of the year, 219 industrial disputes were pending in conciliation. 1471 fresh disputes were admitted in conciliation during they ear bringing the total to 1690 out of which 1,332 disputes were conciliated upon and disposed off leaving a balance of 358 at the end of the year.

Adjudication

Two Industrial Tribunals and one Labour Court at Bangalore and one Labour Court at Hubli functioned during the year for the adjudication of industrial disputes referred to them by the Government. At the beginning of the year, 245 cases were pending with them and 449 Industrial disputes were referred during the year for adjudication. 309 cases were disposed off leaving a balance of 355 cases at the end of the year.

Code of Discipline in Industry.

The Code of Discipline was formulated with a view to maintain and ensure better industrial relations. It was adopted at the 16th Session of the Indian Labour Conference held in 1958.

3 Employees Organisations and 3 workers organisations have subscribed to the Code during the year bringing the total number of employers' organisations and workers organisations to 40 to 35 Respectively at the end of the year. 48 complaints of breach of code of discipline were received by the Department. These complaints were investigated and referred to the Central organisation to advise their constituents suitably to strictly abide by the Code.

Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishment Act, 1961.

The above Act was in force in 86 places at the beginning of the year and it was extended to 68 places during the year. This is a welfare legislation which provides for safe guarding and improving the working conditions of the workers, employed in such establishments. It also provides for a number of amenities to the workers among which are provisions for health and safety of employees, weekly holidays overtime wages and regular payment of the wages. Fines could also be imposed by the employers only for such acts and omissions as are approved by the authority. The Payment of Wages Act, Workmen's Compensation Act and the Maternity Benefit Act are made applicable to these employees by virtue of this Act.

Throughout the State, there were 76 Labour Inspectors. There were about 110,341 shops and commercial establishments employing 133,237 workers. During the year 83,906 inspections were conducted under the Act. 746 Prosecutions were launched against the offending employers. 667 Employers were convicted and a sum of Rs. 8,631 was realised as fine amount.

Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

A Committee for employment in Textile (Silk) was constituted in Notification No. PLM 58, LMW 64, dated 7th March 1965 to hold enquiries and to recommend the minimum rates of wages to the Workers in the above employment. In addition to the above Committee, there was State Minimum Wages Advisory Board which was functioning to advise the Government in connection with the fixation revision of minimum wages.

Labour Welfare Centres.

As in the previous year, the Department continued to provide welfare and recreational facilities like reading rooms, library, Gymnasium, sports, indoor and out-door games tailoring facilities to the working class through the Labour Welfare Centres set up in working class localities. 18 Labour Welfare Centres functioned during the year and three more Centres—one each at Bhadravathi, Davanagere and Kolar were to be newly opened after securing accommodation.

Workers Education Scheme.

In view of educating the workers in an organised way of managing their unions and adopting constitutional methods for the redressal of their grievances and settlement of their disputes, the Regional Workers Education Centres at Bangalore, Hubli and Mangalore started by the Government of India continued to offer training to the workers. A course of 13 weeks duration has been devised for the purpose which deals with the important subjects like Five Year Plans, Economics of industries, Economic and Labour Productivity, Trade Unions collective bargaining, Labour Laws, etc., including courses of practical work by means of role plays, visits to industrial concerns and trade unions and other agencies dealing with labour matters.

In addition to Regional centres at Bangalore, Hubli and Mangalore, Sub-Regional Centres at Mysore, Davanagere, Suntikoppa, Dandeli, Bhadravathi and Tungabhadra Dam, also continued to offer training to the workers within their respective areas. The scheme was as in the previous year, implemented under the guidance of the local committees under the Chairmanship of the Commissioner of Labour.

During the year, 4,465 worker-teachers and 220,371 workers were trained. 5,458 unit level classes were organised.

The Employees State Insurance Scheme was in force in Bangalore, Hubli, Dandeli, Mysore, Mangalore, Belgaum, Gulbarga, Gokak and Davangere at the beginning of the year. It was extended to T. Narasipura and Kollegal during the year. As in the previous years, the Employee's State Insurance Hospital, Bangalore and Employees State Insurance Dispensaries continued to provide medical facilities to the insured persons and their family members. Employees State Insurance Scheme.

During the year a budget provision of Rs. 12,66,000 was made. As against the above provision an expenditure of Rs. 11,54,823 was incurred leaving a balance of Rs. 1,11,177 as saving. Financial Aspects.

(v) Working of the Factories Act.

There were 2511 factories on the register at the beginning of the year. 310 factories were newly registered and 65 factories were removed from the register, thus leaving 2756 factories on the register at the close of the year.. Registration of Factories.

During the year a sum of Rs. 4,26,217-00 (Rs. 3,90,000-00) was realised by way of registration, renewal, amendment, transfer and surcharge. Licence Fee

The average number of workers employed in the factories during the year was about 1,75,321 (1,70,045). Employment

Enfrocement of the provisions of the Factories Act, relating to Health, Sanitation and Welfare measures, continued to receive special attention of the Inspectorate during the year. Health, Sanitation and Welfare.

Enforcement of the provisions of the Factories Act relating to hours of work was satisfactory. Hours of work.

During the year, 21 factories were granted exemption from the various provisions of the Factories Act. Exemptions

The provisions of the Factories Act and Rules relating to dangerous operations have been generally complied with. Dangerous Operations.

The Mysore Maternity Benefit Act is applicable to women workers employed in Factories, Plantations and other establishments. Out of 2756 factories, 1394 factories were covered by the Act. Out of 938 claims, 831 claims were accepted. A sum of Rs. 79,631-97 paise was paid as Maternity Benefit during the year including the special bonus of Rs. 3,252-63. 511 women workers enjoyed full maternity leave. Maternity Benefit

On the whole, the working of the Inspectorate during the year was satisfactory.

(vi) The Stores Purchase Department

The total value of the orders placed by the Stores Purchase Department in India and Abroad during the year amounted to Rs. 1,70,45,043–76 (Rs. 2,64,98,492–93).

The decrease in the value of orders placed is mainly due to the fact that Government Commercial Concerns like N.G.E.F. and Mysore Porcelains Ltd., did not route their indents through the Stores Purchase Department as they have become Limited Companies.

The expenditure on account of Establishment, Advertisement charges and Contingencies etc., amounted to Rs. 2,23,540 (Rs. 1,77,914). The main increase was due to filling up of the posts of Officers and the Staff of the Stores Purchase Department as sanctioned in Government Order No. CI 63 MSP 62, dated 19–11–1964.

The total expenditure incurred including Customs duty, landing charges, Harbour dues, Commission paid to Agents for services rendered and incidental charges undie clearing charges amounted to Rs. 15,78,674 (Rs. 98,95,132).

The decrease in expenditure is due to the fact that the Commercial Concerns for which clearing charges to be borne by Stores Purchase Department have become Limited Companies. The Department of Industries and Commerce was in charge of inspection of leather goods, steel furniture and sundry supplies.

The total revenue realised by the sale of tender forms and registration fees paid by the firms was Rs. 40,667–00 Rs. 40,692) and Rs. 3,595–00 (Rs. 3,550) respectively.

CHAPTER IX

HEALTH SERVICES

Finance

During the year the annual Budget of the Department for Rs. 10,03,99,000, out of which Rs. 1,50,00,000 was provided or Plan Schemes and Rs. 8,53,99,000 was for Non-Plan Schemes. The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 8,57,29,823.

Vital Statistics

During the year, 4,11,367 (4,29,360), live births 23,740 (26,532) infant deaths and 986 (1,152) material deaths were registered. The total number of deaths from all causes registered was 1,63,516 (1,65,637).

(i) Medical Care

General

During the year, 1,376 Medical Institutions rendered medical care. Out of them, 373 Institutions were in Urban areas, and 1,003 were in rural areas. Out of 1,376 Medical Institutions, 179 were Hospitals, 262 Primary Health Centres, 178 Primary Health Units, 692 Dispensaries, 37 S.M.P. Centres and 28 Clinics. 87,24,604 patients were treated in the outdoor Departments of the different Medical Institutions for various diseases and 12,47,775 cases were treated the Indoor Departments. There were 22,498 beds in existance thus giving a rate of 0.09 beds for every 1,000 population or 1 bed for every 1,111 populations.

(ii) Special Hospitals

Maternity Hospitals.

During the year, 32 Maternity Hospitals with 2,119 beds were functioning in the State. Out of these, 11 were Government Hospitals, 18 Local Bodies and 3 Private. 1,27,692 cases were admitted for delivery and other ailments and treated.

Tuberculosis.

During the year, 11 T.B. Hospitals and Sanatoria with a bed strength of 2,155 rendered medical relief to the T.B. Patients. Out of them, 7 were Government Hospitals and the remaining 4 private. 13,491 cases were admitted and treated in the Indoor departments and 83,084 cases were treated in the Out-door departments.

Leprosy

One Government Central Leprosarium with a bed strength of 250 and 4 Private Hospitals with a bed strength of 395 were functioned in the State rendering service to Leprosy patients. 1,318 cases were admitted and treated in these institutions, out of which 3 died, 14,386 cases were treated as outdoor patients.

Infectious Diseases Hospitals.

Three Government Epidemic Diseases Hospitals one each at Bangalore, Mysore and K.G.F. were functioning with a bed strength of 192 dealt with epidemic cases.

Mental Hospitals.

Two Mental Hospitals are functioning in the State, one at Banglaore with a bed strength of 775 and another at Dharwar with a bed strength of 375 treated all psychiatric cases. 3,260 new cases were treated in the in-door departments, and 4,203 new cases were treated in the out-door departments of the above hospitals.

Ophthalmology.

One Minto Ophthalmic Hospital at Bangalore is the only specialised Institution in the State, for treatment of Eye diseases. During the year 5,603 new cases were treated as indoor patients and 63,043 new cases as out-door patients. Out of 5,603 cases admitted, 4,684 cases were treated, 562 relieved 205 discharged and 152 were remaining.

Veneral Diseases.

Seven veneral diseases (Static) Clinics rendered free treatment to veneral diseases cases. During the year 4,967 new cases and 5,288 old cases were seen and treated.

Blood Transfusion Services.

During the year, 14 Blood Banks functioned at Government Hospitals in the State and 5,845 Blood transfusions were given. There were 1,672 voluntary Donors and 8,719 paid Donors. 3,221 litres of blood were collected and 2,631 litres of blood were issued.

(ii) Employees State Insurance Scheme

The Employees State Insurance Scheme is based on E.S.I. Act of 1948 and is applicable to Industrial workers whose earning is below Rs. 400 p.m. This scheme was first introduced and implemented at Bangalore in the year 1958. Subsequently, this was extended to the other places in Mysore State. The progress at the end of the year was as follows:—

Sl. No.	*Name of Centres*	*No. of persons insured under the scheme*
1.	Bangalore	1,34,329
2.	Hubli	6,762
3.	Dandeli	4,662
4.	Mangalore	21,422
5.	Mysore	9,334
6.	Belgaum	2,679
7.	Gulbarga	1,487
8.	Gokak	7,371
9.	Davanagere	9,695
10.	T.-Narasipur	624
11.	Kollegal	1,030

As an additional facility at Bangalore, a separate T.B. Clinic and a Dental Clinic and two E.S.I. Ayurvedic units have been established.

(iv) Drugs and Medical Supplies

The Government Medical Stores, Bangalore is being supplied the requirements of Drugs, Instrument, etc., as usual, for 1,775 Medical Institutions comprising of various Government Institutions. The statistics of indent received and complied during the year are as follows :—

Annual Indents	*Package Indents*	*Extra Indent*	*Total complied*	*Balance Uncomplied*
500	720	1,478	2,669	29

(v) Communicable Diseases

Malaria

The National Malaria Eradication Programme launched in 1958 still continued in some parts of the State.

Cholera

During the year 470 (3,581) cholera cases and 133 (803) deaths from the same were reported. Prompt control were also taken at appropriate time.

Small Pox

During the year 3,069 Small pox cases and 906 deaths were reported from all the Districts of the State. 67,76,646 vaccinations were done, out of which 10,44,266 were Primary measures and 57,32,380 were Re-vaccinations.

(vi) Public Health Programme

Family Planning.

During the year the Family Planning Programme was re-organised in the entire State. 49 Urban Family Planning Centres were opened to push through the Family Planning Programme; out of which 24 were run by Government and 10 by Local Bodies and 15 by Voluntary Organisations. In rural areas, there were 265 rural Family Planning Centres run by Government.

Service

Contraceptives were supplied, free of cost at all Government Hospitals and Industrial Hospitals, Plantation

Hospitals, etc. The Statistics of contraceptives supplied are as detailed below :—

(*a*) Condon or Nirodh ..	(In pieces) 1.59 milion
(*b*) Diaphragm (*c*) Foam Tablets (*d*) Jelly Tubes	24,65,681 in terms of Nirodh pieces.

During the year 52,389 sterilisations were conducted ; out of which 49,600 for males and 2,789 for females and also 87,670 loop placements were made for females.

Health Education.

The Bureau of Health Education in Mysore State was reorganised to confirm to the pattern suggested by the Government of India. The assistance from Government of India and also from Internal Agencies was availed.

The UNICEF has supplied vehicles, basic equipments and reference books for the library. All of them were utilised for organising the various sections and sub-sections. The Bureau made significant progress in organising the various sections, producing Educational materials in the local language on almost all the local health programmes and problems and also training of health workers as well as teachers.

(vii) Medical Education

General

There were in all 9 Medical Colleges (4 Government and 5 private) functioning in the State with an intake of 750 students in Government and 620 students in the private colleges.

During the year, in the Medical colleges at Bangalore, Hubli and Mysore, Post-graduate courses leading to the Degrees of M.S., M.D. and M.Sc. were conducted. In addition, Post-graduate diploma courses were also conducted in those Medical Colleges, on different subjects.

To provide highly trained Lecturers to man the Medical Colleges efficiently, candidates were sent to abroad and to other Post-Graduate Institutions in India for higher studies. To meet the needs of specialists in Medical Colleges, during the year 10 officers were deputed abroad for training in different branches of Medicine.

Dental Education.

One Government Dental College at Bangalore is offering a course in Dentistry leading to B.D.S. Degree. The in-take capacity for the under-graduates course was 30. Post-graduate courses in Dentistry leading to M.D.S. in different subjects had also been started at Dental College, Bangalore, with Admission capacity of 15 per year.

(vii) Ayurvedic and Unani Medical Relief

General

There were two Government Ayurvedic Hospitals in the State *viz.*, (i) Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore, with a bed strength of 220 and (ii) The Government College of Indian Medicine Hospital, Mysore, with a bed strength of 120, and also there were 32 Government Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries in the Districts of Raichur, Gulbarga and Bidar, etc. There was a Government Central Pharmacy in Bangalore to manufacture and supply Ayurvedic and Unani Medicines to the Government Hospitals and Dispensaries, Taluka Board Dispensaries and also to S.M.P. Centres in the State.

Ayurvedic Education.

There were two Government Colleges of Indian Medicine one at Bangalore and another at Mysore, and also there were 10 Private Ayurvedic Colleges in the State imparting instructions in Sudha Ayurvedic. Provision was made for admission of 25 and 50 students in the Government Colleges of Indian Medicines, Mysore and Bangalore, and 40 in each of the Private Colleges.

CHAPTER X

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

(1) Education

General

The progress made in the field of Women's Education at the Primary and Secondary levels was quite satisfactory during the year. The total number of separate schools under all types for girls and women during the year was 1,833 with an enrolment of 16,84,493 (12,95,654 in Boys Schools and 3,88,839 in girls Schools). The total direct expenditure on the schools for girls amounted to Rs. 2,74,88,415 which was about 9.1% of the total direct expenditure incurred by the State Government on Education.

The total expenditure on Education during 1966-67 amounted to Rs. 37,53,51,249 (Rs. 33,94,72,815).

An outlay of Rs. 111.79 lakhs was decided upon for various Plan Schemes sponsored by the State during the year and the Implementation of these programmes was under taken. In addition to this, an outlay of Rs. 138.15 lakhs was also available for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes during the year.

Nursery Schools

The total number of Nursery Schools in the State as on 31st March 1967 was 549 (482) with a total enrolment of 41,025 (35,815) pupils. The total expenditure incurred on Pre-Primary Education during the year was Rs. 15,65,489, which registered an increase of Rs. 3,92,241 over that of the previous year.

Primary Education

The Compulsory Primary Education Scheme, extended to the age group of 6 to 10 during the previous year, was continued during the year. As a prelude to the enforcement of Compulsory Primary Education a State-wide enumeration of children in the age group of 5 years 10 months to 9 years 10 months was conducted and all the children of the age group 6-10 were brought under the purview of Compulsory Primary Education. The total number of children enumerated was 18.78 lakhs boys and 15.31 lakhs girls. Out of this, the total number of children enrolled was 17.44 lakhs boys and 13.87 lakhs girls.

The total number of pupils in Primary Schools during 1966-67 was 36,19,675 (35,01,116). The total number of Primary Schools in the State was 31,664 (31,343). The total number of teachers in all types of Primary Schools during the year was 92,631 (92,858). But the total number of trained teachers was 60,799 (58,771).

Secondary Education

The total number of High Schools was 1657 with a total number of enrolment of 4,93,300 pupils. The total number of teachers in High Schools is 19,330 out of which 10,783 are trained teachers.

The number of Higher Secondry Schools with Standard XI during the year was 197, as against 150 schools last year.

Mid-day Meals Scheme

With generous assistance from the CARE Organisation, which was available from the year 1963-64, the Mid-Day Meals Scheme was continued in the year, the scheme being in force in about 4,555 schools with a student population of about 7.96 lakhs studying in Primary Schools. The CARE Organisation donated nearly Rs. 5.00 crores worth commodities and the State Government spent about Rs. 26.30 lakhs on establishment and transportation charges.

From the 1st April to 30th November 1966 Emergency Feeding with the help of CARE and Government Departments was undertaken in 8 Districts of the State to cover 9 lakhs of people every day. The health of the school children and attendance in schools showed positive improvement after the introduction of the CARE scheme.

(ii) Collegiate Education

There were 10,893 men students in 12 Government Colleges and 6,381 Women students in the other 3 Government Collges for Women. There were 58,118 students in all the remaining 98 private Colleges. 23 new private colleges were started in the State during the year.

Home Science :

In the post-graduate Diploma course in Home Science 15 teachers deputed from different High Schools were given training for 10 months during the year, in Smt. V. H. D. Central Institute of Home Science, Bangalore in several subjects *viz.*, Food and Nutrition, Textiles and clothing Mother-craft and Child Development, Hygiene and Home Nursing, Anatomy and Physiology.

Fees:

Uniform scales of tuition and admission fees were in force in all Government Colleges during the year. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Students were exempted from payment of tuition, admission and examination fees.

Scholarships

The different types of scholarships and freeships which were being awarded in the previous years, were continued during the year.

The number of students who have been benefited under various schemes of scholarships are as follows :—

1. *Displaced Goldsmith Workers.*—104 Scholarships were awarded to the children/dependants of displaced goldsmith workers.

2. *National Merit Scholarships.*—738 (310 fresh) and other renewals.

3. 41 Fresh and 102 renewal merit scholarships were awarded to the children of Primary and Secondary Schools Teachers.

4. Government of India National Loan Scholarships were awarded to 3,254 students including 990 fresh awards during the year.

5. 66 Hindi Scholarships were also awarded by the Government of India.

The expenditure incurred under these schemes was as follows :—

State Government Scholarships Scheme 1966-67.—

		Rs. Ps.
1.	Poverty *cum* Progress Scholarships ..	2,11,860.00
2.	Defence Service Personnel ..	2,34,297.45
3.	Special Scholarships	13,960.83
4.	Scholarships to the children of Displaced Goldsmith Workers.	35,003.38
5.	Depressed Class Scholarship ..	2,022.17
6.	Post-Graduate Studies in Humanities ..	1,100.00
7.	Mysore Government Scholarships Scheme	44,575.17
8.	Political Sufferers Scholarships ..	97,535.8
	Total	6,40,354.68

Government of India Scholarship Scheme 1966-67.—

1.	Government of India National Merit Scholarship.	4,68,326.54
2.	Government of India, Merit Scholarship to the children of Primary and Secondary School Teachers.	1,17,395.02
3.	Government of India National Loan Scholarship.	14,46,443.00
	Total ..	20,32,164.56

Hostel:

There were 5 Hostels for depressed Class Students 2 at Bangalore, one each at Hassan, Tumkur and Chitradurga. In addition to these five, there were 4 General Hostels for boys one each at Kolar, Mercara, Mangalore and Gulbarga, 3 Women's Hostels, one each at Mysore, Mercara and Bangalore.

Grant-in-aid

Grant-in-aid of Rs. 49,40,000 was paid to private affiliated Colleges during 1966-67 by the Director of Collegiate Education.

Kannada Medium.

The regional language as the medium of Instruction was introduced in three Government Colleges during the year.

(iii) Technical Education

Conduct of Examinations.

The Board of Technical Examinations conducted the Examinations for the Engineering, Diploma, Certifiate and Craft Courses offered in Government, Aided and Private Institutions twice in the academic year 1966-67 *i.e.*, during April-May and October-November as in the previous years.

The number of students who appeared for Examinations, the number of students who passed in the examinations and the percentage of passes are as indicated below :—

	April May 1966			October-November 1966		
Course	*No. appeared*	*No. passed*	%	*No. appeared*	*No. passed*	%
I Year Diploma	3,894	2,307	60%	1,144	467	40.8%
II Year Diploma	3,358	2,027	60.4%	1,254	633	50.5%
III Year Diploma	2,903	2,202	75.80%	770	241	31.5%
Certificate and Craft Courses	829	732	88%	16	5	31.2%

The total income realised by way of Examination fees in supplementary and Annual Examinations during the year was about Rs. 4,92,000.00, whereas the expenditure incurred in connection with the conduct of annual and Supplementary Examinations stood at about Rs. 4,59,000.00.

Number of Institutions under the Department

There were in all fifteen Engineering Colleges and One Technological Institute (Textiles). Out of these Colleges, B.D.T. College of Engineering, Davangere, and S.K.S.J.T. Institute, Bangalore were Goverrment Institutions, The University College of Enginering, Bangalore is under the Bangalore University. The Karnataka Regional Engineering College, Surathkal is a Regional College under the Centrally sponsored Schemes. There were five aided Engineering Colleges and seven unaided Engineering Colleges in the State.

There were Eighteen Government Polytechnics for Boys, two Polytechnics for Women, One School of Mines, One Technological Institute (Textiles-Diploma level), One School of Arts and Crafts and Six Junior Technical Schools in the State. In addition there were Seven Aided Polytechnics and One unaided Polytechnic run in the evenings.

There were seventeen (eight) private Tailoring Institutions receiving Grant-in-aid from the Department for their maintenance.

Admissions

The total admissions made in both the Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics and Junior Technical Schools stood at 5,186 (5,242) while the total strength in these Institutions was 14,759 (15,570).

Scholarships

2,924 students in both Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics were awarded various kinds of scholarships while 1,124 and 1,470 students were awarded full freeships and half freeships respectively. 700 students in Junior Technical Schools were given stipends during the year.

Development

Institutions Buildings.—Administrative sanction was accorded for the construction of buildings for the following Institutions during the year 1966-67 :—

1. Schools of Arts and Crafts, Davangere.
2. Polytechnic building for Women, Hubli.
3. Junior Technical School, Bhadradathi.
4. Additional buildings for D.R.R. Polytechnic Davanagere.

An expenditure of Rs. 10.73 lakhs was incurred towards the construction of buildings for Technical Institutions during the year.

Hostel Buildings:—Administrative sanction was accorded for the construction of Hostel building for Women Polytechnic at Bangalore..

A sum of Rs. 19.96 lakhs, was also spent on the construction of hostel buildings for the various Government Technical Institutions in the State during the year.

Students Amenities.—A sum of Rs. 25,000 was spent on construction of buildings for students amenities such as dispensary, cycle stand, NCC Building, Canteen and Tuck shops during the year.

Staff Quarters.—An expenditure of Rs. 1,25,000 was incurred on the construction of staff quarters for School of Mines at K.G.F. during the year.

Equipment.—An expenditure of Rs. 12.46 lakhs was incurred on the purchase of equipment required for the Government and Aided Institutions during the year.

A total grant of Rs. 12,60,188.52 (Rs. 10,99,974) has been paid to the Aided Technical Institutions towards the State Share of expenditure during the year.

In addition to the above, an aggregate grant of Rs. 4,00,000 has been paid to the Karnataka Regional Engineering College, Surathkal towards the maintenance and land development expenditure during the year.

A sum of Rs. 1,99,209.26 has been paid to the Sainik School, Bijapur, towards the equipment grants.

Budget Provision and Expenditure.

Plan Budget.—There was a budget provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs For the plan schemes during the year against which an expenditure of Rs. 30.18 lakhs was incurred. In addition, there was a provision of Rs. 12.00 lakhs (loan from Government of India) for the construction of Hostels for the Technical Institutions against which an expenditure of Rs. 19.96 lakhs was incurred.

Normal Budget.—There was a provision of Rs. 89.24 lakhs in the normal budget towards the maintenance of Government and Aided Technical Institutions against which an expenditure of Rs. 81.11 lakhs was incurred during the year.

(iv) Government Law College, Bangalore

Shri B. Sadasivaiah, M.A., M.L., continued to be the Principal during the year 1966-67.

Staff

In addition to the existing 14 posts of teachers one more post of full-time Professor for M. L. contracts Branch, was sanctioned during the year.

Admission

During the year, there were 438 Students on the rolls of the College.

All the applicants for admission to the First Year Law Course, who had the required qualifications were given seats.

	First Law		*B. L.*		*M. L.*		*Total*
	Boys	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*	
F. L. A. ..	82	15	126	3	31	.. F.L.	278
F. L. B. ..	78	9	..	..	..	.. B.L.	129
F.L.C. ..	83	11	..	..	..	.. M.L.	31
Total ..	243	35	126	3	31	..	438

Scholarhips

36 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tries Students and one Backward Student received Government of India scholarships and two students received Government of India Merit Scholarship during the year.

The results of the April 1967 Law Examinations were as follows :—

	No. of Examinees	*Total No. of Passes*	*Percentage of Passes*	*I Class*	*II Class*	*III Class*
F. L. ..	489	88	18	3	7	78
B. L. ..	214	83	38	..	20	63
M. L. ..	31	2	6	..	1	1

PUBLIC WORKS AND ELECTRICITY DEPT.

CHAPTER XI

THE PUBLIC WORKS AND ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

(i) Communication and Buildings

Chickhole Project Sub-division (Temporary) which was under the control of Chamarajanagar Division was transferred to the control of Kabini Reservoir Division with effect from 13th June 1966.

The two temporary Sub-Divisions sanctioned for foodgrain godowns at Mandya and K.R. Sagar were abolished with effect from 31st August 1966 and 21st October 1966 respectively.

The Kabini Reservoir Division which was under the control of Superintending Engineer, Mysore Circle, upto end of December 1966, was transferred to the control of Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Projects Construction Circle.

The final grant far the year 1966-67 under all Heads (pertaining to Communications and Buildings) amounted to Rs. 1790.17 lakhs against which an outlay of Rs. 1746.90 lakhs was incurred.

Minor Irrigation.

All Irrigation works costing less than Rs. 15.00 lakhs and all Public Health Engineering works relating to National Rural Water Supply and Urban Water Supply and Drainage Schemes were under the control of Chief Engineer (General), Bangalore, during 1966-67.

The final grant so far as Plan schemes are concerned in respect of Minor Irrigation and Public Health Engineering works under the control of Chief Engineer (General) for 1966-67 stood at Rs. 556-98 lakhs (Rs. 420.00 lakhs for Minor Irrigation and Rs. 136.98 lakhs for Public Health Engineering works).

The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 598.60 lakhs (Rs. 425.00 lakhs for Minor Irrigation and Rs. 173.60 lakhs for Public Health Engineering works).

Minor Irrigation Investigation Units.

A total number of 15 projects amounting to Rs. 25.97 lakhs were prepared.

The Minor Irrigation Investigation, Bangalore Division, had a jurisdiction of 32 Revenue Taluks and 17 River Series. The Taluk Register of all the 32 Taluks and supply statements of 16 series were prepared and are proposed to be circulated amongst the Revenue Officers for verification and attestation.

Minor Irrigation Investigation Division Belgaum.

This Division was opened on 17th February 1959 with its headquarters at Belgaum.

It has prepared 19 projects worth Rs. 51,52,840 and also 9 projects have been surveyed for which preparation of plans and estimates are being attended to. About 66 schemes costing Rs. 2,18,68,398 for preliminary investigation surveys, etc., are being carried out.

Minor Irrigation Division, Mangalore.

The Minor Irrigation Investigation Division, Mangalore, was converted into a Public Health Engineering Division, Mangalore, with effect from 1st February 1967 and was attached to the Public Health Engineering Circle, Bangalore.

(*ii*) NATIONAL RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SCHEME UNDER SCHEMES UNDER CONTROL OF CHIEF ENGINEER, (GENERAL).

Urban Water Supply and Drainage Scheme.

Public Health Engineering works come under the direct control of the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering Circle. A separate Division called Rural Water Supply Division is in charge of the investigation of Rural Water Supply schemes throughout the State.

The outlay incurred in respect of the work portion of Urban Water supply and Drainage schemes was Rs. 132.63 lakhs.

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes.

The outlay incurred in respect of National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation scheme was Rs. 40.97 lakhs.

Irrigation Projects.

Important changes in the Administrative set up-Execution of Kabini Project gained importance during the year and a separate circle known as 'Kabini Project Circle' was formed on 18th January 1967 with the headquarters at Mysore. Kabini Reservoir Division formerly attached to Mysore Circle was attached to this newly formed Kabini Project Circle. In addition, two Divisions *i.e.*, Kabini Dam Division with headquarters at Kabini Colony, Canal Division with headquarters at Mysore were formed and attached to to this Circle. The existing Chikhole Project which was under

control of Chamarajanagar Division was attached to Kabini Canal Division and this Division was entrusted with the work of Suvarnavathy Project also.

No. 5 B. R. Right Bank Channel Division Tarikere, attached to Bhadra Canal Circle was abolished on 10th January 1967 due to completion of major portion of the works attached to that Division and the remaining works of this abolished Division were attached to No. 4 Bhadra Reservoir Left Channel Division, Bhadravathi, Consequential to this abolition, a new Division was formed as Kabini Canal Division, as stated above, with effect from 1st January 1967 with the headquarters at Mysore.

To test the quality of the materials used, in the construction of the Hidkal Dam Project a quality control Division was formed from 31-12-1966. Sub-Division under No. 4, Bhadra Reservoir Left Bank Canal Division, Bhadravathi, was formed with effect from 10th January 1967 with headquarters at Coondapur for the construction of a dam across the River Bijjur near Byndoor village at an estimated cost of Rs. 51,80,000.

(iii) WORKS OF THE IRRIGATION PROJECTS

Tungabhadra Project Circle.

Out of the 141 miles length of Tungabhadra Left Bank Canal, 18 miles of the Left Bank is under the control of this Circle. All distributaries and water courses are completed in this section and water is made available for irrigation under the Right Bank Low Level Canal. All works have been completed in the localised area of 92,345 acres. The area developed so far is about 78,500 acres.

The Right Bank High Level Canal is under execution by Tungabhadra Board. The construction of the distributraries in Mysore area under this canal is attended by this Circle. The work was in progress, water courses upto one cusec capacity for an area of 28·026 acres was provided. Hagaribommanahalli Project was under progress. Dam works were nearing completion. Canal works were in progress.

Tungabhadra Canal Construction Circle.

Main Canal has been completed upto 130 miles and further work was in progress upto 141 miles and water has been let out in the main canal upto 130th mile.

In the jurisdiction of this Circle water courses upto one cusec capacity has been provided to an area of 5,34,582 acres and field channels of less than one cusec capacity have been provided to an area of 4,69,279 acres. The actual area brought under irrigation is 3,97,000 acres as per the report of the Revenue Departmetn.

Rajolibunda Diversion Scheme.

The work on this scheme has been almost completed. The area to be irrigated within the State of Mysore is 5879 acres and water has been made available for the entire area. About 5771 acres are developed so far.

Kanakanala Project.

All the works on the dam were completed and the work of Irrigation channel was almost completed.

(i) *Bhadra Reservoir Project*:—The masonry work of main dam and the earthwork embankment were completed.

(ii) *B. R. L. B. Channel*:—The main canal and distributaries have been completed in all respects.

(iii) *B. R. L. B. Channel*:—Water has been allowed in all the channels of Bhadra Right Bank and the potential created (to end of March 1967) is as follows:—

	Acres
(i) Bhadra Reservoir Left Bank Cannel	17,374
(ii) Bhadra Reservoir Right Bank Channel	37,713
(iii) Anvery Branch Channel ..	15,147
(iv) Malebennur Branch Channel ..	49,767
(v) Davanagere Branch Channel ..	52,089
Total ..	1,72,090

C. Jambadahalla Reservoir Project.

This medium irrigation project is proposed to benefit 6000 acres. Main dam work is in good progress. The execution of main channels has been physically completed.

Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal.

(iv) *Ghataprabha Project Circle, Hidkal Colony*:—*I Stage*:—The work on the main canal including distributaries and branches are completed to irrigate about 1.2 lakhs acres. Mugalkod distributary is completed during the year. Ramathirtha Distributaries is in brisk Progress. In addition to the above works, construction of field channels is also been completed.

Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal.

II Stage:—Earthwork on main canal from mile 45-71 has been completed.

Construction of water courses upto one cusec capacity were in progress and 244 miles of water courses and 260 miles of field channels are constructed against the requirement of 443 miles of water courses and 1691 miles of field channel respectively.

Full potential (Khariff) has been created under the Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal under Stage I and under Stage II potential has been created to the extent of 44,450 acres.

Nagathana Tank Project.

All the works excepting the protective works to the waste weir tail channel are completed. An Irrigation potential of 1422 acres of Khariff and rabi has been created under the scheme. 610 acres of lands are irrigated during the year.

The Koilali Bandhari.

The work has been completed and Irrigation potential to the extent of 3300 acres has been created. Entire area is developed.

Ghataprabha Right Bank Canal Project.

The Block Contour survey for the command area under Ghataprabha High Level Canal in between higher and lower alignment was in progress. So far block contouring of about 31,000 acres of area was completed. The survey in the remaining area was in progress.

Malaprabha Right Bank Canal.

A tunnel with an approximate length of 3 miles through the Yellamma Hills comes under the Right Bank Canal. The Canal takes off from the water spread area and it is intended to irrigate about 3,00,000 acres, out of the command area of about 5,00,000 acres. The estimated cost of the tunnel is Rs. 345 lakhs and this has been entrusted to Messrs. Hindustan Construction Company Limited. The work was started during August 1965. The total length so far tunnelled at in-take side is about 5,100 ft. and on the exit side about 1,050 ft.

Upper Krishna Project Circle, Almatti.

The work of gauging the River Krishna was continued and water levels at railway bridge and coffer dam and at Chittapur were recorded and maintained.

Out of the total estimated quantity of 4,99,312 cum. to be excavated 2,97,737 cum. of excavation has been done and the balance of excavation works are to be taken up after the completion of foundation details. The masonry works of coffer dam for the first stage were completed on both Right and Left Banks.

Nugu Project.

All works under this project has been completed, and irrigation has been developed to the full extent of 20,000 acres.

(v) *Belgaum Circle, Belgaum*

Ramanahalli Tank Project.

This medium irrigation tank project was completed, and ready for spuplying water for the entire ayacut area. The total area irrigable under this scheme is about 4800 acres.

The tank has been completed in all respects and is ready for irrigating 3,100 acres. A small portion of the ayacut is under irrigation.

Kalaskop Tank Project

This Project provides irrigation benefit to 2,828 acres. The area developed is about 1,600 acres. The response from the cultivators is encouraging and the construction of field channels of less than one cusec capacity is in good progress.

(vi) *Gulbarga Circle, Gulbarga*

Hathikoni Project.

The height of Dam has been raised considerably on both the flanks. The canal works were also tackled to provide immediate irrigation facilities for an area over 2,000 acres.

Chandrampally Project.

The project has been approved administratively for Rs. 99.84 lakhs. The preliminary works connected with this project have been taken up.

(vii) *Bangalore Circle, Bangalore*

Mangala Project Works.

The main bund work has been completed. The revetment work was in good progress. Channel work including cross drainage works were in good progress. The work on the waste weir was also in good progress.

(viii) *Irrigation and Investigation Circle, Dharwar*

Dharma Reservoir Project.

The Dharma Project which was estimated to cost Rs. 137.03 lakhs has been completed in all respects.

Harinala Project.

Preliminary works connected with this project were taken up.

(ix) *Investigation Circle, Mysore*

Grand and outlay

The total grant assigned to the Irrigation Projects Zone, under all heads during 1966-67 was Rs. 766.930 lakhs and the outlay is Rs. 791.99 lakhs.

During the year the Irrigation potential created was 9,90,432 acres against which an area of 7,47,826 acres was actually irrigated.

(x) *Hydro Electric Construction Projects*

Sharavathy Valley Project.

The capital expenditure incurred during the year on Sharavathy Valley Project–I Stage is Rs. 36,56,580.00 bringing the total expenditure to Rs. 12,51,43,776 upto end of March 1967.

Sale of energy

The capital expenditure incurred during the year on kv. Transmission line, I Stage is Rs. 1,51,684 bringing the total expenditure to Rs. 2,89,83,723.

Sale of energy

Energy measuring 1,24,27,02,000 units was sold to the Mysore State Electricity Board during the year bringing is a revenue of Rs. 7,70.47,524.

Sharavathi Vally Project II Stage and 8th Unit under II Stage

The capital expenditure incurred during the year on, Sharavathi Valley Projects-II Stage is Rs. 6,11,82,999 bringing the total expenditure to Rs. 15,35,88,824.

220 KV. Transmission Lines and Final Stage.

The capital expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 60,20,637 thus bringing the expenditure to Rs. 1,41,35,098.

This work has been completed and is kept ready for charging after carrying out all the necessary tests.

220 KV. Transmission Line from Hubli to Munirabad.

The capital expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 91,30,802.

Bhadra Hydro Electric Project:—5,60,62,300 units of the energy was sold to Mysore State Electricity Board during the year 1966-67 bringing in a revenue of Rs. 34,75,862.60.

The capital expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,49,555 and bringing the total outlay to end of 31st March 1967 was Rs. 2,86,42,891.

Investigation of Hydro Electric Project.

About 12 major and medium Hydro Electric Schemes were investigated as detailed below:—

	Name of the Project	*Approximate power potential in K.W.*
1.	Kalinadi Hydro Electric Project ...	13,52,800
2.	Cauvery Hydro Electric Project ..	8,00,000
3.	Varahi Hydro Electric Project ..	2,25,000
4.	Bedthi Hydro Electric Project ..	4,00,000
5.	Aghanashini Hydro Elec. Project ..	2,25,000
6.	Barapole Hydro Electric Project ..	1,80,000
7.	Mahadayi Hydro Electric Project ..	48,000
8.	Sharavathi Tail Race Hydro Electric Project.	2,40,000
9.	Tungabhadra Left Bank Canal Power Development Scheme.	76,500
10.	Netravathi ..	2,00,000
11.	Upper Krishna, Ghataprabha and Malaprabha Hydro Electric Project.	4,00,000
12.	Various small units and low heads Development.	1,00,000

(xi) *Rehabilitation and Irrigation Development in Tungabhadra and Sharavathi Project*

SHARAVATHI VALLEY PROJECT

Acquisition :—A.2140–08 G. of land and 147 structures were acquired during the year. A total of A 5,919–17½ of land and 3,198 structures upto the end of the year 1966–67 (end March 1967) was acquired.

An amount of Rs. 35,16,223–26 for land and Rs. 40,530–55 for structures was paid as compensation and *exgratia* during the year. Total amount of Rs. 93,74,726–40 for lands and Rs. 15,16,918–60 for structures, as compensation and *ex-gratia* respectively has been paid upto the end of March leaving a balance of 79–11 acres of land, 840 structures to be acquired for the next year.

Rehabilitation.

385 families were granted A. 718 G.12 of land and rehabilitated during the year. A total number of 2,835 families were granted 12,654–02 acres of land and rehabilitated from the commencement of the Project leaving a balance of 291 families to be rehabilitated at the end of March 1967.

Out of the total 1,361 cases filed during the year, 973 cases were disposed of and Rs. 18,04,475 was paid as enhanced compensation during the year.

Tunga and Bhadra Reservoir Projects Acquisition.

179 acres 29 guntas of land for distributary channels, etc., was acquired during the year and Rs. 1,84,801–21 was paid as compensation. The total land acquired was 690 acres 15 guntas and Rs. 42,39,972–35 was paid as compensation so far upto end of March 1967 leaving a balance of 584 acres 6 guntas of land to be acquired for the next year.

During the year 626–16 acres of land has been acquired for excavation of Bhadra Right Bank main channel and its distributary and Rs. 8,80,730–29 has been paid as compensation for the acquired lands.

(xii) *Technical Audit Cell*

During the year the Technical Audit Cell continued to function separately from the Anti-Corruption Department, under the administrative control of Secretary, Public Works Department.

During the year percentage audit was conducted in respect of 33 works, and contract documents in respect of 23 works were examined and observation memos were issued to Executive Engineers. The irregularities were of minor nature which the Executive Engineers were asked to set right and were completed with by the Division.

(xiii) *Mysore Ports Department*

Development of Ports.

An expenditure of Rs. 26.699 lakhs was registered on various port development schemes against the budget grant of Rs. 29.630 lakhs which works out to 90 percent during the year.

The total revenue earned by the Department during the year was Rs. 8,92,811-98 as against the total charges of Rs. 8,08,280-00 excluding the expenditure on development of Ports which is met under '110 Capital Outlay'.

Passenger traffic

The number of passengers embarked and disembarked from sea-going vessels at the Ports of Karwar, Bhatkal and Malpe during the year was 9,393 and 12,489½ respectively as against 12,011 and 10,848 passengers embarked and disembarked during the previous year.

The total amount of Rs. 84,788-96 was collected as port dues during the year as against Rs. 80,631-78.

Trade.—43,147.730 M. T. of cargo valued at Rs. 70,84,909-00 was imported during the year as against 40,632,005-M.T. of cargo valued at Rs. 2,69,98,436-59 imported during the previous year. The increase in imports was due to increases in imports of general cargo mainly at Coondapur, Malpe and Honnavar Ports.

6,57,630-276 M.T. of cargo valued Rs. 4,37,833-00 was exported during the year as against 6,52,743.474 M.T. of cargo valued at Rs. 3,88,880-20 exported during the previous year.

The increase in export of cargo was mainly due to the increase in shipment of Iron ore from the Balekeri and Karwar Ports.

5,06,766.956 M.T. of Iron ore was exported to foreign countries through Balekeri and Karwar Ports and 9,893.000 M.T. of Manganese ore was exported through Coondapur Port during the year as against 4,80,597.893 M.T. Iron ore and 25.834 M.T. of Manganese ore exported during the previous year.

A sum of Rs. 5,86,899-64 was collected as landing and shipping fees on imports and exports of cargo during the year as against Rs. 5,61,867.93 collected during the previous year.

(xiv) *Government Flying Training School, Bangalore.*

The Institution received financial assistance from the Government of India during the year at the following rates :—

(1) Fixed subsidy Rs. 40,000 per annum.

(2) Flying subvention—

(*a*) at Rs. 60 per hour in respect of flying imparted to trainees who are Matriculates and are below 28 years of age ;

(*b*) at Rs. 45 per hour in respect of flying imparted to trainees who are non-Matriculates or 28 years of age and above ;

(*c*) at Rs. 45 per hour in respect of flying hours imparted to cadets of NCC Air Wing.

Financial Assistance (Subsidies).

During the year the Institution received financial assistance from the Government of India calculated on the actual number of hours flown as detailed below :—

		1966-67		1965-66	
		Rs.	P.	Rs.	
1.	Fixed subsidy ..	40,000	00	40,000	00
2.	Flying Subvention General (Non-NCC).	35,961	25	38,340	25
3.	Flying Subvention for NCC	18,611	25	12,491	25
4.	Government of India Scholarship.	..		985	84
5.	Additional Subvention ..	4,328	30	4,001	31
	Total ..	98,900	80	95,818	65

Income from Mysore Government.

The income to the Institution during the year from Mysore Government for training the (*a*) Cadets of NCC Air

Wing (No. 1 Mysore Air Squadron) and (*b*) Students selected under the Mysore Government Scholarship Scheme was as detailed below :—

		1966-67		1965-66	
		Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
1.	Income for training cadets of NCC Air Wing.	10,030	40	6,939	55
2.	Income for training students selected under the Mysore Government Scholarship Scheme.	11,249	20	750	85
	Total ..	21,278	60	7,690	40

Total Income.—The total income of the Institution for the year was as detailed below :—

		1966-67		1965-66	
		Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
1.	Total Financial assistance from Government of India.	98,900	80	95,818	65
2.	Government of Mysore . Subvention for NCC Training.	10,030	40	6,939	55
3.	Income for training Mysore Government Scholars.	11,249	20	750	85
4.	Flying Fees ..	9,361	62	6,896	02
5.	Membership Fees ..	2,505	00	2,290	00
6.	Joy Flights and Commercial Flights.	620	00	390	00
7.	Servicing of Non-Club (Government of India Aircraft).	..		..	
8.	Landing Charges ..	87	50	272	50
9.	Housing Charges ..	260	00	905	00
10.	Miscellaneous receipts ..	1,082	45	179	22
	Total ..	1,34,096	97	1,44,441	79

CHAPTER XII

TRANSPORT

(i) Mysore State Road Transport Corporation

Administrative set-up.

There was no major change in the set-up of the Corporation during the year. The number of operating divisions and Regional Workshops continued to remain same at 9 and 2 respectively during the year. With the starting of 2 new Depots at Bangalore, one for the Kanakapura Services with the implementation of expansion scheme in that Sector and another for the Bangalore Transport Services, the number of Depots increased to 50 at the end of the year. A new Civil Engineering Division was started at Hubli besises the one at Bangalore during the year for effective and speedy implementation of the building programmes of the Corporation.

Expansion.

A major scheme of Nationalisation of services in the Kanakapura pocket was implemented during the year on 1st December 1966, when services on 29 notified routes were taken over for operations. Besides, services in other areas were augmented in keeping with the traffic needs. As a result of the expansion of services in Kanakapura Pocket and augmentation of services in the existing divisions, there was a net increse of 152 routes and 185 schedules during the year. The expansion of services in Kanakapura pocket accounted for an increase of 38 routes and 50 schedules. Thus, as on 31st March 1967, there were 1,684 (1,499) schedules operating services on 2,013 (1,861) routes with 1,04,117 (96,550) route Kms.

Fleet.

The Corporation owned a fleet of 2264 (2062) buses as on 31st March 1967, thus accounting for a net increase of 202 buses during the year.

Staff.

The total number of staff employed by the Corporation stood at 16,873 (15,344) at the end of the year. The expansion and augmentation of services during the year contributed for the increase in staff.

Revision of Fares.

The fare structure both in the mofussil and city services of the Corporation were revised during the year with effect from 1st September 1966, by enhancing the fares charged by about 10 per cent. The Corporation decided to enhance the fares as the cumulative impact of the heavy increases in the cost of operations during the past few years tended to outgrow the revenue receipts of the Corporation thereby threatening its economy.

Progress of Operations.

The traffic activity during the year witnessed a perceptible increase both in coverage and volume. The average number of vehicles put on road increased by 11.2 per cent from 1,469 during 1965-66 to 1,634 during 1966-67. The service kilometres operated also increased by 11.2 per cent from 1,118.49 lakhs Kms. during 1965-66 to 1,243.92 lakhs Kms. during 1966-67. The number of passengers carried, increased from 22.08 crores to 24.45 crores, recording a rise in traffic by 10.7 per cent over the previous year.

The operations during the year yielded a total traffic revenue of Rs. 1,393.79 (Rs. 1,181.38) lakhs, recording an increase of 18.0 per cent or 212.41 lakhs. The increase in revenue was partly due to the increase in the operational coverage and partly to the revision of fares implemented during the year. The rate of earnings per bus Km. increased by 6.4 paise from 105.6 paise in 1965-66 to 112.1 paise during 1966-67.

Tourist Taxi Services.

During the year, the Corporation embarked on a new line of activity by launching Tourist Taxi Services, with a view to promote Tourist Traffic in the State. Four Luxury Taxis, imported and air-conditioned were commissioned into service in October 1966. Further, a luxury Tourist Coach "SUVIHARI" was also launched during the year.

Capital

The total capital investment in the Corporation at the end of 1965-66 was Rs. 1,579.80 lakhs. The total addition during the year was Rs. 286.04 lakhs including Rs. 19.75 lakhs received from the State Government Rs. 6.58 lakhs from the Union Government, Rs. 89.42 lakhs utilised from the Depreciation fund and creation of a capital liability of Rs. 170.29 lakhs being the cost of land at D.T. bed area in Bangalore purchsed from the Government. Thus the total capital investment in the Corporation as on 31st March 1967 increased to Rs. 1,865.84 lakhs, made up of Rs. 962.99 lakhs contributed by the State Government, Rs. 294.91 lakhs contributed by the Union Government, Rs. 388.41 lakhs financed from internal resources, and Rs. 219.53 lakhs representing other sources including capital liabilities and loans.

Financial Results.

The gross revenue receipts during the year were Rs. 1,455.15 (Rs. 1,246.15) lakhs, recording an increase of Rs. 209.00 lakhs or 16.8 per cent over the previous year. The Revenue expenditure during the year also increased to 1,124.14 lakhs *i.e.*, by Rs. 169.09 lakhs or 17.7 per cent from Rs. 955.14 lakhs during 1965-66. The increase in the revenue expenditure was partly due to the increase in the volume of operations and partly due to the rise in the cost of operations caused by factors such as revision of pay scales and dearness

allowance paid to employees, increase in the price of tyers and tubes increase in the rate of passenger tax andinterest rates and also as a result of the full impact of the increase in Excise duty and Sales Tax on H.S.D. Oil given effect to in the previous year, being felt during the year.

In spite of the increase in the revunue expenditure, the gross margin during the year was higher at Rs. 331.01 (Rs. 291.01) lakhs due to the increased revenue receipts. After providing Rs. 136.81 lakhs towards depreciation, Rs. 85.01 lakhs as interest on capital to the participating governments, Rs. 44.41 lakhs as debt charge and Rs. 7.14 lakhs as provision, the year ended with a net profit of Rs. 57.64 (Rs. 89.84) lakhs. The decrease in the net profit during the year was due to provisions made in respect of certain items of expenditure relating to the previous year in the accounts of the year, as the accounts for the previous year had been finalised. These provisions in respect of payment of arrears of pay and D.A. on account of revision of pay-scales and Allowances with effect from 1st April 1964 for the years 1964-65 and 1965-66, payment of interest at the revised rate of 6¼ per cent for the years 1964-65 and 1965-66, and provision for payment of interest on the capital liability relating to Dharmambudi Tank Bed land for the years 1963-64 to 1965-66, all aggregating to Rs. 44.97 lakhs, made in the accounts for the year 1966-67, resulted in reducing the net profit or the year.

Out of the net profit of Rs. 57.64 lakhs, after providing for an amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs for payment of the profit sharing bonus to the employees, Rs. 25.28 lakhs for income tax and Rs. 2.17 lakhs as contributions to passenger amenity and staff welfare funds, the balance amount of Rs. 15.19 lakhs was transferred to the balance sheet as retained profits for the year.

Amenities to Passengers.

Amenities provided to the travelling public were constantly and further step to improve the facilities and amenities were taken during the year. With the addition of 5 new bus station at Hunsur, Sirsi, Yadgir, Hirekerur and Sargur the number of permanent bus stations constructed by the Corporation increased to 56 (51) during the year. The number of rural way-side shelters and city passenger shelters provided also increased from 87 to 104 and 207 to 212 respectively.

Other facilities such as long distance services and express services were further augmented during the year. The long distance services with 200 Kms. or more were increased from 77 to 80 and express services were increased from 98 to 106 during the year. The nunber of luxury services operated were also increased from 11 to 13 during the year.

As in the previous years special services were operated for the convenience of the travelling public during fairs, jathras and special occasions. Two important such special occasions during the year were the Panchalinga Darshana at Talkad and Mahamastakabhisheka at Sravanabelagola when the Corporation made very elaborate arrangements to cater to the transport needs of the visitors to these places.

The Corporation also provided concessions to the *bona-fide* students by way of monthly passes at concessional rates. While students studying upto and inclusive of High Schools got a concession of 66⅔ per cent, other students got a concession of 33⅓ per cent on the normal fares.

Annu Plan

An outlay of Rs. 546 lakhs was tentatively allocated for the development programmes of the Road Trnsport during the fourth five-year plan. Of this, Rs. 312.00 lakhs was to be the contribution from the State Government.

The Corporation prepared a plan programme with and outlay of Rs. 204.88 lakhs for the year 1966-67. The actual expenditure incurred on plan scheme during the year was Rs. 115.76 lakhs, representing a progress of 56.5 per cent in the outlay. The allocation from the State Government towards this plan was Rs. 19.75 lakhs for the year.

Other High Lights.

The year witnessed some note-worthy achievements. These are, the opening of a new Depot at Jayanagar for B.T.S., Commissioning of the Tyre Retreading Plant at Regional Workshops, Hubli and commissioning of a Mobile Workshop for attending breakdowns in Bangalore City.

PROGRESS AT A GLANCE.

	1961	1967
Organisation.—		
Divisions ..	6	9
Depots ..	37	50
Staff Employed ..	9,518	16,873
Fleet..—		
Passenger buses ..	1,598	2,264
Luxury Taxis ..	..	4
Operations.—		
Daily service Kilometers (lakhs)	2.08	3.41
Passengers carried per day (lakhs)	4.06	6.70
Traffic Receipts per day (lakhs Rs.)	1.66	3.81

		Rs. in lakhs.	Rs. in lakhs
Finance.—			
Capital invested	..	789	1,866
Gross Revenue	..	642	1,455
Working Expenses	..	555	1,397
Net Profit	..	87	58
Funds and Reserves	..	569	766
Fund Investments	..	445	626
Passengers Amenities —			
Bus Stations	..	15	56
Way side shelters	..	9	104
City Passenger shelters	..	104	212
Express Services	..	60	106
Luxury Services	..	4	13

(ii) Motor Vehicles Department.

The Motor Vehicles Department continued to function with the Transport Commissioner as the Head of the Department. The following Acts and Rules were administered by the Department during the year.

Acts.—1. The Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (Central Act 4 of 1939).

2. The Mysore Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1957.

3. The Mysore Motor Vehicles (Taxation on Passengersand Goods) Act, 1961.

Rules.—1. The Mysore Motor Vehicles Taxation Rules, 1957.

2. The Mysore Motor Vehciles (Taxation on and Goods) Rules, 1961.

3. The Mysore Motor Vehciles Rules, 1963.

Licensing of Drivers and Conductors.

The Regional Transport Officers were the licensing authorities to issue conductors, and drivers, licenses and they were assisted by the Motor Vehicles Inspectors who conducted the test of competency in driving. There were eight schools of motoring in the State. There were 90,886 (58,271) driving licences in force during the year. In 21 (34) cases under Section 15 of the Motor Vehicles Act and 50 (35) cases under Section 16 of the Motor Vehicles Act, drivers were disqualified from driving motor vehicles.

9,406 (9,475) conductor's licence were in force during the year. 35 licenses were susperded.

A total amount of Rs. 6,31,965 (Rs. 4,88,641) was collected by way of fees for fresh licences, renewal and duplicate licences for both conductors and drivers.

Registration of Vehicles.

During the year 7,916 and 2,087 motor vehicles were registered and re-registered respectively, and a sum of Rs. 3,16,710 was collected as fees in this behalf. 99 and 86 registration certificates were suspended and cancelled respectively during the year. A sum of Rs. 6,60,057 (Rs. 6,14,569) was collected towards fees for issue of fitness certificates.

Control of Transport Vehicles.

The applications for grant of public and private carrier permits in respect of Inter-State routes recommended by the Regional Transport Authorities were considered by state Transport Authority and the applications for grant of Intra-regional routes were considered by the concerned Regional Transport Authorities. There were 1,155 motor-cabs and 2,172 autoriskshaws in operations during the year. 106 cars were allotted to the public including the transport co-operative Societies in order to meet the increased demand for transport facilities and tourist transport.

985 routes were proposed to be opened for traffic out of which 209 routes were approved and 269 routes were rejected. There were 1,159 private operators in the State during the year. 3,430 intra-State permits and 366 inter-State permits were in force. Besides, 1,072 temporary permits were also issued to meet the occasional demand.

With regard to goods transport, there were 17,052 goods vehicles in the State. The number of inter-State permits recommended for other States and the number of permits counter-signed for Mysore area upto the end of 1966-67 were as follows :—

State	*No. of Permits recommended for other States.*	*No. of permits countersigned for Mysore Area.*
Andhra Pradesh ..	519	559
Maharashtra ..	1,123	1,200
Madras	700	700
Kerala ..	372	381
Goa ..	100	100

Revenue from Motor Vehicles Taxes.

The total receipts under Motor Vechiles Taxes for 1966-67 were Rs. 6,10,04,656 (Rs. 5,69,55,573).

Taxation on Passenger and Goods.

The receipts under Taxation on Passenger and Goods for 1966-67 were. R1,81,56,231 (Rs. 1,56,49,637).

As one of the major revenue earning Departments in the State the Department realised a total revenue of Rs. 7,91,60,888 (Rs. 7,26,05,210). The total expenditure on the establishment was Rs. 19,49,239.

Control of Traffic Accidents and Offences.

The total number of convictions under various Sections of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 during 1966-67 was 1,88,435 (2,66,256) and convictions under I.P.C. was 1,833 (1,530).

Compulsory Insurance.

The production of Insurance Certificate at the time of registration of motor vehicles and issue of tax tokens was insisted upon as required under the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act.

SOCIAL SERVICES AND WELFARE

CHAPTER XIII

SOCIAL SERVICES AND WELFARE

(i) Social Welfare Department

General

The provision made during the year under State Sector Plan Schemes was Rs. 60 lakhs. Emphasis was laid more on Education and Training of more and more candidates in the Industrial Training Institutes/Industrial Training Centres and Other Trades like Poultry, Printing, etc., in order to enable them to pursue gainful employment and improve their economic conditions. The Annual Plan provisions and non-plan provision made for the year, 1966-67 for different categories of People as under :—

Categories of Backward Classes	*State Sector*	*Central Sector*	*Non-Plan*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Scheduled Castes	33,13,000	10,40,000	..
(2) Scheduled Tribes	8,21,000	7,37,000	..
(3) Denotified Tribes	7,47,000	6,42,500	1,44,097
(4) Nomadic Tribes and Semi-Nomadic Tribes.	5,30,000	3,37,500	..
(5) Other Backward Class	5,89,000	..	..
Total ..	60,00,000	27,77,000	1,44,097

Statistics

The population of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, the Denotified Tribes, and Nomadic Tribes, and Semi-Nomadic Tribes, according to the 1961—Census in the State were as follows :—

(1) Scheduled Castes	31,17,000
(2) Scheduled Tribes	1,92,096
(3) Denotified Tribes	6,60,000
(4) Nomadics Tribes and Semi-Nomadics Tribes,	4,00,000

Plan Schemes

During the year a provision of only Rs. 60 lakhs was made on (1) Education, (2) Economic Rehabilitation and (3) Health, Housing, and other Schemes. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 41,36,959-62 paise was spent as under :—

	Amount provided	*Amount spent*	
	Rs.	Rs.	P.
(1) Education	35,54,000	25,60,530	97
(2) Economic Rehabilitation ..	18,90,000	11,76,299	25
(3) Health, Housing and other Schemes.	5,60,000	4,00,129	40
Total ..	60,05,000	41,36,959	62

Education

Schemes under this Head included continuance of the Boys and Girls Hostels, Residential Schools and grant of Pre-Matric Scholarships, Grant-in-aid to Private Hostels and Supply of Books, Equipment and Uniforms, etc. However, during the year, 63 Women Welfare Organisers were got trained in the Training College for Women at Dharwar. Also 17 Staff Quarters for Teachers and Organisers were constructed. In addition to the existing ones, two Nursery-*cum*-Women Welfare Centres at Asthapanahalli, Shimoga District, Gadag, and Bijapur and one Boys Hostel at Alnavar, Dharwar District were started.

Non-Plan Schemes

Out of an amount of Rs. 81,76,700 provided under non-plan schemes, an amount of Rs. 67,81,451-00 was spent during the year as under :—

Schemes	*Amount provided*	*Amount spent*
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Education ..	72,73,600	61,22,767—00
2. Economic Rehabilitation Schemes.	7,86,300	5,66,416—00
3. Health, Housing and other Schemes.	1,16,800	92,268—00
Total ..	81,76,700	67,81,451—00

The Schemes under above heads provided for maintenance of Hostels, Women Welfare Centres, Tailoring Production Units, etc.

Multipurpose Co-operative Rehabilitation Project Schemes

A total amount of Rs. 9,20,000 was provided to the different Multipurpose Co-operative Rehabilitation Project for different categories of Backward Classes during the year and an amount of Rs. 8,63,021 was actually spent as under :—

Categories of Backward Classes	*Amount provided*	*Amount spent*
1. Scheduled Castes .. Rs.	5,00,000 Rs.	4,95,600
2. Scheduled Tribes ..	1,40,000	83,538
3. Denotified Tribes ..	1,40,000	1,44,883
4. Nomadic Tribes and Semi-Nomadic Tribes.	1,40,000	1,39,000
Total ..	9,20,000	8,63,021

The grants were given to the M.C.R. Projects to enable them to undertake works like reclamation of land, Construction of Irrigation wells, supply of pumpsets, Milch Cows, Seeds, manure, etc.

Government of India Scholarships

A total of 11,839 applications were received of which only, 5,416 were eligible and an amount of Rs. 30,52,689 was spent for grant of the Scholarships.

Centrally Sponsorred Schemes

Under these Schemes, an amount of Rs. 20,50,000 was provided for the Welfare of different categories of people and an amount of Rs. 16,32,830-83 was spent during the year.

An amount of Rs. 1,00,000 was placed at the disposal of the Labour and Municipal Administration Department for supply of Wheel barrows and hand carts to sweepers and the entire amount was utilised. 7 houses were also constructed for Sweepers and Scavengers.

(ii) Nirashrithara Parihara Kendra

Activities of of the Receiving Centre

During the year 2407, (1966) beggers were arrested. There were 8 beggars in the receiving centre at the beginning of the year making a total of 2,415. The details of the persons released were as follows :—

Released by Receiving Officer ..	1,746
Released by Court ..	219
Detained ..	424
Escaped ..	1
Closing Balance ..	25
Total Disposal ..	2,415

Activities of the Relief Centre

The details of the maintenance of the inmates and releases were as follows:—

Opening Balance ..	220
Transferred from Receiving Centre.	424
Returned from Hospital after treatment.	5
Total ..	649
Disposal—	
Released on Surety as per Court ..	5
Released after recovery of maintenance charges.	22
Released after expiry of period fixed by the Court.	426
Sent to various Hospital for treatment.	19
Death of inmates in the Kendra	11
Escapes ..	14
Closing balance at the end of the year.	152
Total Disposal ..	649

At the close of the year, there were 152 inmates in the Relief Centre.

Arrest of Leper Beggars

The Leper Beggars were arrested and detained and special drugs were provided for treatment of those inmates. Such of the inmates that could be treated within the available drugs in the Kendra Dispensary were sent to Central Leprosarium Hospital for Special treatment from time to time.

Local Relief Committee, Mysore

The activities of this Committee started in 1949 with a committee of 12 members.

During the year 502 beggars were arrested and there were 46 beggars at the beginning of the year and 3 beggars returned from Hospital after treatment making a total of 551. The details of the persons released were as follows:—

Released by Officer in charge ..	307
Released by Court ..	67
Sent to Hospital ..	5
Released after expiry of time ..	122
Total Disposal ..	501

(iii) Ratnapuri Colony, Hunsur Taluk

Grant of land

The settlers were granted lands to the extent of 1,513.21 of dry and 516 acres of wet land upto the end of March 1967.

Reclamation Charges

Reclamation chargers of Rs. 6,080 were paid to the settlers during the year bringing the total amount incurred till 31st March was Rs. 1,57,745.

Loans.—A sum of Rs. 77,150 towards Housing Loan and Rs. 67,950 towards Bullock and Cart loan were granted till the end of the year. The continuance of the scheme expires on 1st July 1967. The major item of the work contemplated in the colonisation scheme *viz.*, grant of lands to the settlers allotment of sites, sanction of loans for settling of the Ex-Servicemen and providing amenities to the settlers by way of providing drinking water wells, Inter communication village roads, Restoration of tanks were all completed. As such there was no possibility of extedning the period beyond 1st July 1967.

(iv) State Five-Year Plan

General

The Fourth Five Year Plan was originally to have commenced on 1st April 1966 but circumstances compelled the postponement of the Plan till April 1969.. The original IV Plan (1966-71) envisaged a total outlay of Rs. 421 crores. The year 1966-67 was treated as an Annual Plan year. For the year 1966-67 the size of the Plan, as approved by the Planning Commission, was of the order of Rs. 53.07 crores with a Central Assistance of Rs. 36.46 crores. The distribution of the outley unvde heads of Development and the expenditure by State Goerment was, as shown below :—

	Approved Outlays	*Actual expenditure*
		(Rs. in lakhs).
Agriculture and Allied programmes	1,479.00	1,363.722
Community Development and Co-operation.	337.00	344.375
Irrigation and Power ..	2,071.00	2,498.885
Industry and Mining ..	181.00	181.000
Transport and Communication ..	465.00	458.200
Social Services ..	750.00	629.683
Miscellaneous	25.00	19.543
Total ..	5,307.00	5,494.490

The progress achieved under some heads of Development during the year is noted below.—

Agriculture

Farmers Training Programmes assumed new importance in view of the implementation of the high yielding variety programmes and intensive agricultural area programmes. The object is to cover maximum area under high yielding varieties of paddy such as Taichung 65, Taichung native land I.R. 8and Hybrid Jawar Hybrid Maize, Hybrid Bajara and varieties of Mexican wheat. The achievement during 1966-67 under these varieties was 1.66 lakh acres aginst the target of 3.67 lakhs acres. In respect of Hybrid sead production, the State has achieved great progress during the first two annual plan years, *i.e.*, 1966-67 and 1967-68. The seeds produced in the State have been supplied to other needy States in the country. The production of Hybrid Seeds in the State has been as under:—

	Hybrid Jawar	*Hybrid Maize*	*Hybrid Bajara*
1966-67	13,361 acres	8,444 acres	517 acres

Short term training courses were therefore, organised in agricultural schools and in Gram Sevak centres, emphasis was also laid on an expanded programme of farm information. A number of pamphlets and leaflets were produced and radio talks were organised on a systematic basis.

The Annual Plan years, therefore, mark a significant phase in the development of Agriculture in the State. A new strategy was evolved and put through with some degree of success. The recurring drought conditions prevented achievement of a number of principal goals but targets under many agricultural schemes were reached and in some cases exceeded. Under the cocoanut programme 13700 acres were covered during 1966-67; 6 lakhs of arecanut seedlings and 8078 clove, nutmeg and cinamon plants were distributed.

Minor Irigation

The Minor Irrigation programme in the Public Works Sector is primarily concerned with the construction of new anecuts, pickups, opening of feeder channels etc. An amount of Rs. 424 lakhs was expended as against an allocation of Rs. 400 lakhs. The physical achievement was 116.9 acres (in 000 acres) as against the target of 70.2 acres (000 acres) for the year.

The following figures show achievement under Minor Irrigation works:—

Loans were advanced for construction of 5700 wells during 1966-67.

1,672 Diesel and 12,324 Electric Pump sets were distributed on hire purchase system to farmers.

Boring rigs were given to farmers on hire for sinking Bore wells. During the year 1966-67 51 Bore wells were sunk.

Animal Husbandry

During the Annual Plan years 1966-67 and 1967-68 84 Rural veterinary Dispensaries were sanctioned and 20 Dispensaries were upgraded.

Fisheries

The scheme for mechanisation fishing craft was implemented. The Department established boat building yards for the purpose of construction of mechanised boats. Training centres were opened to train Fishermen in the operation and maintenance of craft. The marine projects processing centre was established in 1967 at Mangalore with Japanese assistance for training candidates in fish processing technology.

Export of frozen fish was considerably stepped up. Work on the construction of a fish net making plant was taken up at Tungabhadra Dam. The year was also witnessed the completion of preliminary survey by Yugoslavia technicians of the proposed fishing harbour at Malpe.

Co-operation

Credit during 1966-67 and 1967-68, 40 branches of District Central Co-operative Banks, 8 primary land Development Banks and 5 branches of Central Land Development Banks were established.

Marketing

In 1966-67 and 1967-68 assistance by way of share capital contribution was given to 34 primary Marketing Societies and by way of loans to 21 societies.

Storage

In 1966-67 and 1967-68 268 Rural Godowns 48 Medium size Godowns and 22 Processing Godowns were assisted.

Processing

5 Processing units and 4 sugar factories were assisted.

Co-operative Farming

In 1966-67 and 1967-68, 115 farming societies and 4 District Federation of Co-operative Societies were assisted.

Major and Medium Irrigation

During 1966-67 the first year after completion of the Third Plan, an expenditure of Rs. 622.97 lakhs was incurred. No new works were taken up. The cumulative potential and utilisation created to the end of March 1967 was 9.84 lakhs acres and 7.57 acres respectively.

Forests

The details of achievement during the annual plan year and proposal for 1969-70 in respectofplantation programmes is noted below.

(*In acres*)

Period	*Teak*	*Soft-wood*	*Cashew*	Fuel and *other misc. species*	*Eucalyptus*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1966–67 ..	10,780	3,518	3,205	24,540	15,860
1967–68 ..	8,320	3,433	2,617	13,232	20,558
1968–69 (anticipated) ..	8,209	3,454	2,256	12,219	22,500
1969–70 (Proposed) ..	12,000	5,000	3,000	22,000	23,500

Period	*Rubber*	*Linaloe*	*Cocoa*	*Oil palm*
	7	8	9	10
1966–67 ..	738	85	..	..
1967–68 ..	1,078	70	..	..
1968–69 (anticipated) ..	1,775	130	100	2
1969–70 (Proposed) ..	3,000	150	500	..

Power

The generating capacity in the State at the end of the Third Five Year Plan was of the order of 447 mw. The addition to the generating capacity in the year 1966-67 was 422 mw.

Transmission lines.—During the year 1966-67 and 1967-68 653 Kw. of transmission lines and 21 sub-stations were added at an outlay of Rs. 250 lakhs and 14,257 lakhs respectively.

873 villages were electrified and 12,324 pump sets were serviced.

Village and Small Industries Handloom

In the year 1966-67 and 1967-68 Government invested Rs. 10 lakhs in the Co-operative Spinning Mill at Bagalkot, provided loans towards working capital of the State Cotton Handloom Weavers society and the Silk Handloom Weavers Society; and sanctioned two Collective Weaving centres—one at Anekal in Bangalore District and the other at Melkote in Mandya District.

Small Scale Industries

During 1966-67 a sum of Rs. 10.30 lakhs was expended on various schemes. In the model carpentry and smithy centres, 176 candidates were imparted training 100 candidates were trained in training-*cum*-servicing centres in the Community Development and NES areas.

Industrial Estates

The total number of States completed by the end of III plan was 12, the total number of work-sheds being 216. In the year 1966-67 and 1967-68 another 56 worksheds were completed.

Sericulture

The 8 Sericulturists Co-operative Societies were started and 78 Rearing Houses were sanctioned. The number of grafts prepared was of the order of 86,000.

Road Transport

During the Annual Plan 1966-67 the Kanakapura Pocket was expanded with 60 vehicles to operate 50 schedules which covered 11,288 kilometers, daily Services in other areas were augmented by adding 135 schedules. The tourist taxi services were inaugurated by purchase of imported luxury cars to promote tourism in the State.

Health and Family Planning Services

Health.1966-67. Nine Primary Health centres and 34 Health Unit type Dispensaries were established to cater to the needs of rural areas. The programme of providing to the Public Health centres was continued and 12 buildings were completed and 47 buildings were under various stages of progress.

The training courses of Health Visitors, Auxiliary Nurse-*cum*-midwives and Dais and Laboratory Technicians were continued with the result that 15 Health visitors 162 ANMS, 80 Dais and 8 Laboratory Technicians successfully completed their training.

265 Rural Family Planning Welfare centres and 24 Urban Family Planning Welfare centres were continued. 52,389 sterlisation operations and 87,070 IUCD insertions were performed. 19 District Family Planning Bureau was continued to supervise the Family Planning activities in the entire District.

Medical.—Under the scheme of expansion of hospitals, 552 additional Hospital beds were sanctioned. Equipments to teaching Hospitals were supplied. Four blood banks were started at Raichur, Karwar, Chitradurga and Mysore. 15 seats were added to the Mysore Medical College under the Family Planning programme. Post Graduate Courses in Dentistry (oral, surgery and periadontia) were introduced in the Dental College, The training of dental Mechanics was started at the Dental College as a new scheme. Two Dental Clinics at Chitradurga and Bidar were started.

Three more T. B. centres were started at Gulbarga Hassan and Shimoga. The After-Care and Rehabilitation centre was continued. The training of Healh visitor (T. B.) was continued with 10 candidates.

Ports and Harbours

The annual plan for 1966-67 was Rs. 29.63 lakhs with an expenditure of 26.6999 lakhs. The schemes included in the Plan were the backlog from schemes for the Third Five Year Plan. A new scheme for providing labour amenities at Coondapur was taken up.

Education

The Department concentrated on the consolidation of the existing Institutions and there were no provision for the commencement of any new schemes due to National Emergency. Expenditure for 1966-67 was Rs. 31.35 lakhs for technical Education and Rs. 108.71 lakhs for General-Education.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes

Economic uplift.—During the year 1966-67 Rs. 12.601 lakhs were allocated. An expenditure of Rs. 6.933 lakhs was incurred. Sewing machines were supplied to successful trainees in the training units. In two new tailoring units production commenced and two existing units were expanded. 52 Joint Farming Societies were given assistance for Dairy and Poultry.

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes

Education.—Rs. 3.45 lakhs were allotted and Rs. 3.422 lakhs were spent. Twenty five children were added to each of the Residential schools and one new Ashram was started along with one Nursery *cum*- Women Welfare centre. Clothes were supplied to 500 children. Two new Hostels were established. Scholarships were awarded to 686 students and books and equipments to 20 students. Stipends to 8 tribal trainees were made available.

Economic uplift.—An allocation of Rs. 1.18 lakhs was made for 1966-67 and expenditure incurred was Rs. 1.479 lakhs. Agricultural assistance was given to 75 families and provision of approach link roads was started. Eighty three acres of land were reclaimed. Assistance for poultry and Bee-keeping was given.

Health, Housing and other schemes.—The amount allocated was Rs. 0.49 lakhs, expenditure was Rs. 0.39 lakhs. subsidies were given for the construction of 117 houses, and five drinking water wells were sunk.

Welfare of De notified Tribes

Economic Uplift.—An outlay of Rs. 1.69 lakhs was made, expenditure incurred was Rs. 1.696 lakhs. 225 families were given agricultural assistance. 34 persons were given opportunities to develop schemes for craft.

Welfare of Nomadic and Semi Nomadic Tribes

Education.—Outlay was Rs. 1.48 lakhs and expenditure incurred was Rs. 1.47 lakhs. 16 Ashram schools were expanded and grant-in-aid was given to private hostels for benefit of 6 boarders. One Nursery-*cum*-Women Welfare centre was started. Equipment to 300 children was given and 523 scholarships were awarded.

Economic Uplift.—The amount provided in the year was 2.0 lakhs and expenditure incurred was Rs. 1.959 lakhs. 415 families were given agricultural assistance to set up Dairy and Poultry units.

Welfare of Other Backward Classes

The amount allocated during 1966-67 was Rs. 5.89 lakhs and expenditure was Rs. 5.870 lakhs. One hostel was started, grant-in-aid was given to hostels having 1281 students and scholarships were given to 4,423 students.

CHAPTER XIV

MISCELLANEOUS

(i) Archaeology and Museums

1. ARCHAEOLOGY

Exploration and Excavation

In the course of the exploration, a Buddhist site going back to about the 1st Century B.C. to 3rd Century A.D. was discovered at Sannathi, 25 miles from Chitapur in the Gulbarga District. There was a Stupa Built adjoining the river which has been completely rifled. Only its circular basement now remains. But a large number of architectural members belonging to this monument are found lying helterskelter around and also in the field nearby. Some of these sculptured stones have also been used in constructing a small roofless modern temple nearby. Among these sculptures may be noted a panel having a galloping buffalo and a winged horse; two inscribed Ayaka Pillars, an interesting panel of nativity of Buddha; a slab with the throne, foot prints and the Bodhi tree etc.

The area all along the river bank from the village to the stupa mound can be seen studded with quite a large number of broken sculptured pieces belonging to the Buddhist stupa. The reliefs are typically satavahana ranging in time from 1st Century B. C. to the 3rd Century A.D. and resemble mostly those from the Buddhist sites at Amaravati, Battiprolu, Nagarjunakonda, Jaggayyapeta, etc., in Andhra Pradesh. In addition to the sculptures and inscriptions, the overground survey yielded a piece of rouletted-ware, Satavahana tile pieces, crystal and cornelian beads, shell bangles and terra cotta figure risses.

There are also two mounds in the area which may contain Buddhist monuments within them. Of the Buddhist sites in Karnataka namely Banavasi, Brahmagiri, Kadari and Belligave, this is perhaps the most outstanding and spectacular as far as we can judge from the extent ruins. The large mounds may yield valuable information if excavations are carried out.

At Chitapur in the Gulbarga District, a Jain Basti with a number of Thirthankara Images and some copper plates with Yantras were discovered and these belong to about the late Mediaeval period. At Kallambal in Mysore District, a monument of the Hoysala period with various figure sculptures of high order in the Navaranga, were found and studied.

Several monuments in the Chalukya style were discovered in the Gadag taluk during exploration. The most important among them are the Bhogeswara Temple at Yeliserur, Umamaheswara Temple at Harti and the Narayana Temple at Nilgund. The Virabhadra Temple at Kurtakoti and the small Iswara Temple at Hosur go back to about the 10th Century A.D.

In North Kanara District at Sonda, the Venkataramaswamy Temple built by the Sonda Chiefs in the 16th Century A.D. is a typical one in imitation of the Chalukyan Temples. The walls inside the Navaranga are fully sculptured with figures and scroll ornamentation.

Among the monuments and forts inspected in connection with the scrutiny of estimates, mention may be made of the Bull Temple at Basavanagudi, Bangalore, Kesava Temple Santigrama in Hassan District, Forts at Bellary and Tekkalakota.

Epigraphy

In the large ruins of Buddhist site at Sannathi several sculptured panels are inscribed. There are also some small label inscriptions found on plain slabs in addition to two inscriptions on the Ayaka Pillars. In all, there are more than 25 inscriptions in the area. Palaeographically they range in date from about the 1st Century B. C. to about the 4th Century A. D., all inscribed in Brahmi Characters while the language is Prakrit. The inscriptions reveal the names of donors who contributed the panels and other ornamental pieces to cover the Buddhist Buildings. Several names appear in these isncriptions like Naganika, Ramasari wife of Gaganakai Senanha, Mahisalaka, Sulasa, Nagadeva, Selaraka etc.,

Treasure Trove

Nineteen gold coins were discovered at Sidihosakote in Bangalore District which were received in the Office of the Director of Archaeology for study through the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore Rural District. They are of the small fanam type issued by the Mysore Dyrasty and are known as Kanthiraya Fanams and have lion face on the obverse and legend "Karthiraya" on the reverse. Another treasure trove hoard discovered at Alamatti in Bijapur District was received through the Deputy Commissioner, Bijapur District, Bijapur during the year. There are 11 silver coins of rupee size in this hoard with persian legend on both the sides and belong to the Bijapur Dynasty.

MUSEUMS

The Govt. Museum, Bangalore

In Order to display the exquisite works of Art by late Sri Venkatappa and the modern wooden sculptures of late

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Major Raja Ram and also the modern paintings and other works of art, an Art Gallery in the name of late Sri Venkatappa was established.

The Archaeology Section of the Museum was reorganised. Modern show cases exclusively for the display of Archaeological specimes were acquired. Pottery specimen from Jadigenahalli megaliths received from the Directior of Archaeology, and also terra cotta objects belonging to the same megalithic culture which were collected by Mrs. Joan Patterson at Hosakote and Anekal, and donated through the British Consul, Bangalore, have all been displayed in these show cases.

In the sculpture Gallery, the Sculptures of Ganesa, Surya, Kalingamardana, Creeper Scroll, Torso and two hero stones belonging to the Hoyasala period were added from Halebid. One, another important addition to the Sculpture Gallery was the panel—Prince Siddhartha in the Garden—from Sannathi belonging to the ruined Buddhist Monument. Two Roman coins of Augustus and Tiberious from the H.A.L. Hoard, 32 coins of Akbar Presented by the Director State Museum, Lucknow, were added to the coin collection of the Museum. The Educational film programmes in the Museum were continued. A total number of 2,57,479 visitors went round the Museum during the year and a sum of Rs. 22,296-70 was collected by way of admission fee.

The Srimanthi Bai Memorial Govt. Musem, Mangalore

In order to improve the dsiplay system in the Galleries, Modern display stands specially prepared for this purpose were acquired from M/s. Hakna Company, Baroda. This enabled the Museum to participate and organise special exhibitions at various places in the region. Among the sculptures acquired by the Museum during the year, mention may be made of the figures of Gorakhanath, Bhairava and Manjughosha, all from the Yogisvara Math, Kadri and the Jain Tirthankara Image from Karkala. To the Archaeolcgical Section of the Museum, were added one set of palaeographic implements presented by Sri Ramananda Rao, Udipi. The Collections of the Natural History Section of the Museum were augmented by adding one large size tiger, one Hunting Cheetah and two Kangaroos purchased from the Zoological Gardens, Mysore. This Museum was also supplied with two Roman Silver Coins of Augustus and Tiberius from the H.A.L. Hoard and the Museum also got by way of presentation some modern coins like Portugues, Netherlands, One Silver coin of Somanathadeva of Punjab, etc.

The Govt. Musem, Gulbarga

The Museum building was got completely repaired and the gallaries rearranged. The most important acquisi-

tions of the Museum are highly interesting. Excellent Sculptures and inscriptions from Sannathi. More than twenty sculptures from this site have now been added to the Museum. In addition, two beautiful Jaina seated Parsvanatha figures of about the 12th century A.D. two Chalukyan Pillars and a small gun belonging to about the 17th Century A.D. were also acquired. To the Coin collection of the Museum, were added two Roman Coins of Augustus and Tiberius from the H.A.L. Hoard.

Finance

The expenditure of the Department of the Archaeology and Museums were—Rs. 1,25,494 and Rs. 94,774 respectively. Receipts of the Department amounted to Rs. 26,461 during the year.

(ii) Department of Information and Tourism

Press Information

During the year 642 Press Notes and 1,614 News items both in English and Kannada covering important activities of Government were released to the Press. Transmission of Press Notes and News items through Teleprinter machines to Hubli, Mysore and Belgaum for the use of local presses in the respective areas, was a special feature.

A pamphlet "To-days Press at a Glance" a daily production of the Press Section were submitted to Government so as to keep them informed of the public opinion. Ninety-Eight press Conferences were organised during the year.

Publication Section

The Departmental English Monthly 'March of Mysore the Kannada Monthly 'Panchayat Raj' and Kannada Weekly Janapada. continued to be published highlighting the developmental activities of the State. Besides, Mysore State 1956-66 (English and Kannada) and nineteen subject and District wise booklets were published in Kannada.

Panchayati Rajya

A special number of 'Panchayati Rajya' was published on 30-7-1966 on the occasion of the State Level Conference of Taluk Development Boards, Presidents and the Chief Executive Officers of Mysore State held at Bangalore.

Rural Broadcasting

The scheme envisaged installation of C. R. sets in the Panchayats and their constituent villages and maintenance of these sets by periodical visits for supply of batteries and repairs of Radio sets. There were thirty-one maintenance Centres in-charge of Radio Supervisors and three Regional Officers incharge of Assistant Radio Engineers at Bijapur, Bangalore and Hassan. 580 C.R. sets were installed during

the year thus bringing the total number of sets at the close of the year to 3,350. The following five new maintenance centres were opened :

1. Kanakapura, Bangalore District.
2. Yadagiri, Gulbarga District.
3. Madhugiri, Tumkur District.
4. Hunsur, Mysore District.
5. Hosadurga, Chitradurga District.

The Department was able to maintain the sets fairly regularly although there was shortage of maintenance centres.

Commercial Publicity

The Commercial Publicity Section handled advertisements of the several Government Departments including advertisements campaign in respect of Government Industrial Undertakings. During the year advertisements were released to 387 newspapers, periodicals and special numbers of the State and others and an expenditure of Rs. 96,183-71 was incurred.

Tourist Section

In order to attract foreign as well as home tourists several attractive folders, book-lets and picture post cards were printed. 1,200 Foreign tourists and 2,500 Home tourists (throughout India) visited the reception Office for getting the required information on tourist facilities.

At the time of celebrations of the 8th Centenary of of Sri Basaveswara in 1966-67, a Tourist Bureau was opened in Basavakalyan and it continues to function as a regular Tourist Office.

The Plan Outlay for Tourism in the State for the year was of the order of Rs. 5 lakhs and important construction works were undertaken.

(iii) The Mysore Housing Board

General

The activities of the Board both under construction of the houses and grant of loan assistance under the several Housing Schemes increased enormously and the question of raising a debenture loan of Rs. 3.00 crores to supplement the Plan allocations and the Life Insurance Corporation Funds was being actively pursued. Works were taken up in District Head-quarters of the State and in many Taluk Head-quarters and other urban places. In two District Head-quarters work was about to start and in one District Head-quarter efforts were being made to get the lands. Additional Divisions and Sub-Divisions of the Board were opened in mofussil places to enable a more effective supervision over

the works; and the Executive Engineers were also empowered to make payment on work bills at the Divisional level. Preliminary steps were also being taken to start the construction of the Board's office building at Bangalore.

Jurisdiction of the Board

Under the Mysore Housing Board Act, 1962 (Act 10 of 1963), the jurisdiction of the Board extends to the whole of the State of Mysore.

Functions of the Board

The Board continued to be in charge of the following schemes:—

(1) Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.

(2) Low Income Group Housing Scheme.

(3) Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.

(4) Subsidised Rental Housing Scheme for the weaker section of the community.

Supervision of the work done by the Local Bodies under the Slum Clearance Scheme.

(6) Disbursement of funds of Local Bodies under Land Acquisition and Development Scheme.

Housing Programme and Progress of work

The Housing Programme of the Mysore Housing Board was sanctioned by Government and a sum of Rs.107.50 lakhs was placed at the disposal of the Board for the implementation of various Housing Schemes. The progress of construction of works undertaken by the Board was as follows:—

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme:—

The Plan for the year was Rs. 17.00 lakhs and target fixed was 800 tenements. As against this, a sum of Rs. 21.45 lakhs was spent and 284 tenements were completed.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme:—

A Plan provision of Rs. 19.50 lakhs was made in addition to Rs. 33 lakhs out of Life Insurance Corporation funds for the implementation of Low Income Group Housing Scheme and Subsidised Rental Housing Scheme. The target was fixed at 2,206 under these schemes. A sum of Rs. 75.58 lakhs was spent and 1,128 houses were completed. Under Subsidised Rental Housing Scheme an expenditure of Rs. 10.86 lakhs was incurred and 150 houses were completed, 337 houses were under progress. In addition to this, the Board advance cash loans to individuals, local bodies and co-operatives to the tune of Rs. 99.07 lakhs under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme.

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Middle Income Group Housing Scheme (Non-Plan):—

As against the release of Rs. 35 lakhs an Expenditure of Rs. 32.77 lakhs was incurred including the expenditure from the previous years' allocation and 202 houses were completed. Apart from this, the Board advanced a sum of Rs. 33.07 lakhs under this scheme to individuals, local bodies and co-operatives.

Acquisition of developed land:—

The Board acquired lands at several places and took possession of developed sites for putting up tenements all over the State.

Financial Position

Financial position of the Board as on 31st March 1967 :—

	Rs.
Opening balance as on 1st April 1966 ..	1,08,10,244
Total Receipts ..	4,16,97,169
Grand Total ..	5,25,07,413
Total payment ..	5,03,93,998
Closing Balance Rs.	21,13,415

(iv) The Bureau of Economics and Statistics

Administration

The total strength of Bureau at the end of the year was 766 including 47 gazetted posts.

Agricultural and C.D. Statistics

The following types of Agricultural Statistics were collected, compiled and issued by the Bureau during the yea:

(i) Rainfall Data,

(ii) Weather and Crop conditions,

(iii) Statistics relating to areas and yield.

A total of 212 field experiments were analysed and the Statistical interpretations were communicated to the research workers.

The following Agricultural Surveys and Studies were conducted during the year.

(i) Crop Estimation Surveys on food and non-food crops.

(ii) Crop Estimation Surveys on Fruits and Vegestables.

(iii) Rationalised Supervision of Area Enumeration and pre-harvest estimates of Crop Acreages;

(iv) Sample Survey for the correct estimation of area under and yield of Coconut and Arecanut;

(v) Sample Survey to estimate the area brought under improved Agricultural Practices;

(vi) Block level estimates of Agricultural Production.

Vital Statistics

The annual Vital Statistics reports for the year, 1964 was prepared during the year.

The data collected under the 2nd sample census of population 1963 was tabulated during the year and the 3rd sample census (1967) was undertaken during January 1967.

The first half-yearly survey as prescribed was conducted in all the 150 units at the end of six months period (rural), the results were analysed, tabulated and forwarded to the Registrar General of India.

State income

Comparable State Income Estimates of Crops and Net output of six commodity producing sectors *viz.*, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Forestry, Fisheries, Mining, Quarrying and Factory establishments for the year 1960-61 to 1963-64 (final) and 1964-65 (Provisional) were prepared at the instance of the Central Statistical Organisation. These estimates were worked, both at current and constant prices (1960-61).

Price and wage Statistics

Estimates of gross Agricultural income (District-wise) for the years from 1960-61 to 1965-66 at current prices were worked out.

The Bureau contnued to collect the following types of prices during the year for the construction of index numbers.

(i) Wholesale prices of Agricultural Commodities;

(ii) Retail prices of essential consumers goods;

(iii) Farm (Harvest) prices Agricultural Commodities;

(iv) Weekly wholesale Prices of Betel-nuts, cotton yarn, Bricks and Tiles.

Censuses and Surveys

The following censuses and surveys of Socio Economic nature were also conducted by the Bureau during the year :—

(i) 20th Round of National Sample Survey who continued and the 21st Round was started during the year.

(ii) Census of Mysore Government Employees;

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(iii) Census of Employees in the Municipalities Statutory Boards, Corporations and Institutions.

Publications

The following publications were issued/compliled by the Bureau during the year :—

(i) Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics for the quarters ended September and December 1965 and March and June 1966.
(ii) Statistical Abstract of Mysore, 1964 ;
(iii) Statisitical Outlines of Mysore, 1964 ;
(iv) Mysore State in Maps.
(v) Mysore at a glance 1966 ;
(vi) Fire Statistics, 1963, 1964 and 1965.
(vii) Basic Economics of Mysore State, 1964–65.

Plan Programme

An outlay of Rs. 3.80 lakhs was provided during 1966-67 towards new statitical schemes for the establishment of plan Statistics Unit, State Income Unit, Reseaarch unit carry out Sample Surveys for collecting date on Small Scale Industries, Trading establishments, etc., as well as to develop a field agency for the Bureau. All the above Schemes were implemented during the year.

(v) The Department of Printing Stationery and Publications

Establishment

Government Central Press, Bangalore.—The total strength of the Government Central Press, Bangalore at the close of the year was 1,398; (1,350); out of Which 879 (870) were on the permanent establishment.

Out-turn of work

A comparative statement of the work turned out in composing, printing, binding, type-casting, litho and offset and Photo Zinco branches for the years 1965-66 and 1966-67 is given below :

Sl. No.	*Particulars*	1965–66	1966–67
1.	Standard pages composed (Pages in assorted sizes).	79,725	1,20,169
2.	Impressions printed ..	11,04,60,245	10,71,64,746
3.	Books Bound	46,99,712	50,69,690
4.	Numbering Impressions ..	42,72,001	44,27,014
5.	Ruling Impressions ..	72,08,230	77,20,506
6.	Embossing Impressions ..	2,72,875	2,42,895
7.	Types Cast (lbs)	36,123½	51,133
8.	Offset printing Impression ..	1,71,45,720	1,55,58,002
9.	Line Blocks (Sq. inches) ..	23,455	16,156
10.	Line Blocks (Colours) (Sq. inches)	2,479	485
11.	Half-tone blocks (Sq. inches) ..	20,284	16,825

Legislature work

The work connected with the Houses of Legislature was attended to on priority basis. The out turn of work as indicated below :—

Out-turn	1965–66	1966–67
Number of pages	12,550	11,712

Important Printing Works

The printing work of ballot paper and other works connected with the General Elections 1967 and the printing work of forms required for procurement of food grains were undertaken.

Mysore Gazette

During the year 52 (52) issues (both in English and Kannada) of the Weekly Mysore Gazette and 264 (232) English and 20 (8) Kannada Extraordinary Gazettes were issued. The cost of printing of the Mysore Gazette during the year amounted to Rs. 13,07,034,26 (Rs. 14,51,438.27); while the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,44,503.81 (Rs. 1,12,706.85).

Miscellaneous Receipts

The total amount realised on account of work done for paying Departments exclusive of book adjustment was Rs. 2,12,580.01 (Rs. 4,06,955.55). In addition a sum of Rs. 43,785.57 (Rs. 38,922.12) was realised against works executed for an Indian University and Rs. 16,658.19 by sale of paper cuttings and waste materials.

The following were the realisations on account of oiled sweepings, Press cuttings, old gazettes and office records during the year 1966-67 :—

	Oiled Sweepings		*Press cuttings*		*Old Gazettes and office records*	
	Quantity sold Kgs.	*Amount realised*	*Quantity sold Kgs.*	*Amount realised*	*Quantity sold Kgs.*	*Amount realised*
		Rs. P.		Rs. P.		Rs. P.
1965–66 including S.T. collected.	34,855	4,439.19	19,280	5,899 66	18,649	6,916 17
1966–67 including S.T. Collected.	35,956	5,917 15	30,412	7,018 03	8,816	3,723 01

Overtime Work

Only on extremely important occasions like the printing of budget estimates and connected work and priting of ballot papers required for the General Elections 1967, over time work was resorted to. The total number of hours of overtime work resorted to during the year was 29,729 (16,991).

The value of plant and machinery as on 31st March 1967 after providing for depreciation to the extent of Rs. 1,52,495.71 (Rs. 1,53,694.75) and additions made during the year amounting to Rs. 4,45,153.97 (Rs. 1,45,245.10) was Rs. 20,02,428.46 (Rs. 17,52,401.25).

Plant and Machinery

The value of articles received in the stores, petty plant and dead stock inclusive of opening balance was Rs. 15,73,377.39 (Rs. 8,32,332.53). The value of balance of articles as on 31st March 1967 was Rs. 9,81,157.28 (Rs. 5,32,139.91).

Training Facilities

Training in printing was imparted to the students of the S. J. Polytechnic by the Officers of the Government Central Press, Bangalore who were entrusted with part-time duties. The scheme of training of the scheduled Caste candidates in composing, printing and binding also continued during the year. 58 trainees were on the rolls in all the three Government Proesses at Bangalore, Dharwar and Gulbarga.

2. *Government Branch Press, Dharwar.*—

Establishment

The strength of the establishment was 72(69).

Out-turn of work

A comparative statement of out-turn of work for the years 1965-66 and 1966-67 is given below:

		1965-66	1966-67
1.	Number of works received ..	741	503
2.	Number of works despatched ..	602	655
3.	Number of pages composed (in different sizes).	2,192	2,332
4.	Number of forms printed ..	882	692
5.	Number of books bound ..	2,80,549	1,14,966
6.	Number of printing impressions ..	1,06,81,864	1,13,32,407
7.	Hand numbering impressions ..	46,70,595	12,81,520

Plant

Types and plant of the value of Rs. 2,17,917.06 (Rs. 8,825.21) were received at the Branch Press from the Central Press, Bangalore during the year. The value of paper received at the Branch Press from the Government Stationery Depot was Rs. 50,546.54 (Rs. 51,728.86).

3. *Government Branch Press, Gulbarga.*—

Establishment

The total strength of the establishment of the Press as on 31st March 1967 was 55(65).

Out-turn of Work

The details of out-turn of work were as indicated below :—

Sl. No.	*Particulars*	1964-65	1966-67
1	2	3	4
1.	Number of works received ..	365	408
2.	Number of Works despatched ..	299	420
3.	Number of forms printed ..	873	801
4.	Pages of all sizes composed ..	3,240	3,671
5.	Printing impressions ..	67,55,503	77,42,702
6.	Number of books and booklets bound	7,50,444	7,48,538
7.	Number of registers bound	7,414	1,849
8.	Number of pads ..	53,400	50,460
9.	Numbering impressions :—		
	(*a*) in single	7,25,880	6,16,974
	(*b*) in double	1,00,700	5,22,500
	(*c*) in triplicate	..	1,05,000
10.	Number of ruling impressions ..	1,43,000	4,34,127
11.	Number of folding impressions ..	..	9,26,150
12.	Number of machine folding double fold	..	98,000

Value of Plant

The total value of plant as on 31st March 1967 was Rs. 2,44,292.89 (Rs. 92,595.87).

4. *Government Branch Press, Mercara.*—

Establishment

The strength of the establishment (permanent and temporary) at the end of the year was 51.

Out-turn of work

	1965-66	1966-67 (*For fifteen months*)
1. Pages composed in terms of standard sizes of F' cap Folio 12 pt.	2,205	3,376
2. Printing impressions	49,11,526	86,54,000
3. Ruling Impressions	19,71,000	15,11,000
4 Hand numbering impressions ..	1,97,288	1,01,200
5. Books Bound in different styles ..	2,9 ,856	4,48,231

MISCEL-LANEOUS

The total Book value of plant and furniture was Rs. 71,319.41 (Rs. 41,341.25). The total depreciation charges for the year on Plant and furniture was Rs. 1,511.80 (Rs. 3,551.33). Value of plant

5. *Government Central Book Depot, Bangalore.*—

During the year, publications of Government and Government Departments and Educational Text Books were stocked and sold as usual in the Book Depot as well as through recognised Book Sellers. Publications

The sale of Text Books was carried through recognised Book Sellers of Bangalore City and District. Bulk supplies of books were made to the other District Book Depots according to the distribution statements approved by the Superintendent, Government Text Book Press, Mysore. Educational Text Books were released for sale through the Book Sellers well in advance before the reopening of the schools. Sale of Text Books

The number of subscribers for the I.L.R. (Mysore series) was 642 (1044). Copies of the Reports were also sold to the public in retail sales section. Copies have also been supplied to other States. Indian Law Reports (Mysore Series)

The total value of issues during the year was Rs. 9,06,212-65 (Rs. 6,85,203-70) and the total amount realised through retail sales section during the year was Rs. 90,891-56 (Rs. 1,01,161-46). Sales Receipts

6. GOVERNMENT STATIONERY DEPOT, BANGALORE

Indent for papers to the extent of 1756.5 (1304.864) M. Tons and 30 (48) M. Tons of straw boards was placed with the Director General of Supplies and Disposals, who allocated the requirements of papers on 11 (9) mills. Purchases

All other articles were purchased during the year through the Stores Purchase Department and open market by inviting tenders and or direct with the approval of Government.

Supply of Stationery articles were made to several Government offices as provided in the Government Order No. ED 1075 UPS 57, dated 15-12-1960. Supply of Stationery Articles

During the year 523 (425) typewriters of different makes were purchased. 561(499) standard typewriters were issued to the several departments leaving a balance of only 120(39) standard typewriters. English Typewriters

Kannada Typewriters

Out of 100 Kannada typewriters purchased during 1964, there is a balance of 81. No purchases were made during the year.

Value of stock (Printing paper, Stationery Articles and typewriters etc.,

	Rs.	P.
Opening balance at the beginning of the year ..	45,77,153	73
	(49,82,774	69)
New Stock during the year	33,64,247	36
	(30,84,798	91)
Stock handled during the year	79,41,401	09
	(80,67,573	60)
Value of issues during the year	(40,23,639	03)
	(34,90,419	87)
Balance at the end of the year	39,17,762	06
	(45,77,153	73)

Realisation

A sum of Rs. 5,88,890-89 (Rs. 2,83,450-01) was realised during the year leaving balance of Rs. 11,02,496-02 (Rs. 14,06,671-57).

The realisation during the year on account of sale by auction of bale planks unserviceable articles like green baize, dealwood boxes and gunny bags was Rs. 4,218-08 (Rs. 5,622-24) and of 92(81) old unserviceable typewriters and 5 duplicators was Rs. 45,405-00 (Rs. 32-,982-00)

Gift paper

5,855 reams of white printing quad crown and 270 reams of colour cover paper received from Sweeden were issued to private presses for printing text books.

(vi) Department of Religious and Charitable Endowments

Institutions within the State

Old Mysore Area.—Special Poojas were performed and Prayers offered in all the Muzrai Institutions on the occasion of Independence Day, Republic Day, Gandhi Jayanthi Day and on 1st November 1966 the same being the 9th Anniversary of New State of Mysore. Besides, Car festival and Annual Jatras were also conducted in all the Muzrai Institutions as usual.

The Mahamastakabhisheka of Sri Gomateswaraswami at Sharavanbelogola was a special feature, as it was arranged 14 years after the last occasion. It attracted pilgrims from all over India.

Mysore State Charities, Tirupathi.—This Institution is endowed with a total cash grant of Rs. 37,014—14 from the State Fund and Rs. 20,549—94 from the Chattram Savings Fund for the various Charities and Sevas connected with the State Charities in T. T. Devasthanams and the maintenance of the four choultry buildings in Tirumalai Hills, lower Tirupathi and Tiruchanur.

During the year all the choultry buildings were repaired by the Public Works Department and they were in good condition. The multistoried building with 88 rooms and Kalyana Mantap was nearing completion. All the State sevas and puduvat endowment sevas were got conducted in the T. T. Devasthanams. The total Receipts of the Institution from all scurces amounted to Rs. 1,25,861—98 and the total Expenditure was Rs. 1,26,262—95.

Mysore State Chattram, Varanasi.—The management of this Chattarm continued to be under the control of the Endowments Department. The cash grant received from the Chattram Savings Fund by this Institution was Rs. 2,984—20 and 2,842—00 respectively. The rental income realised was Rs. 5,794—08.

Financial position of several Muzrai Funds.—The financial position of the several Muzrai Funds during the year was as follows:—

Muzrai Establishment Fund:—

	Rs.	P.
(a) Opening balance	3,12,130	81
(b) Receipt	1,45,595	72
Total ..	4,57,826	53
(c) Disbursement	2,01,345	31
(d) Closing balance	2,56,481	22

Chattram Savings Fund:—

(a) Opening balance	2,38,595	56
(b) Receipts	1,04,210	84
Total ..	3,42,806	40
(c) Disbursement	41,277	97
(d) Closing balance	3,01,528	46

General Muzrai Fund:—	Rs.	P.
(*a*) Opening balance	91,634	06
(*b*) Receipts	54,086	14
Total ..	1,45,720	20
(*c*) Disbursement	69,909	75
(*d*) Closing Balance	81,810	45

Ex-Hyderabad Area.—The Administration of the endowments in the Ex-Hyderabad area comprising Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar Districts continued without any change. The total number of Institutions registered in each of the Districts was as follows:—

Name of the District	*No. of Institution in the District*	*No. of Institutions Registered*	*No. of Institutions yet to be registered*
Gulbarga	4,537	2,868	1,729
Raichur	1,465	..	1,465
Bidar	1,109	143	966
	7,171	3,011	4,160

The number of Institutions yet to be registered continued to be large. Action would be taken to register as many Institutions as possible.

During the year the collection of Huq-e-Intega-m of the three Districts was as follows:—

District	*Demand*	*Collection*	*Balance*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Raichir	47,595 00	6,897 00	40,698 00
Gulbarga	25,782 25	4,963 48	20,618 77
Bidar	12,640 00	2,618 50	10,021 50
	86,017 25	14,478 98	71,538 27

Ex-Madras Area.—The provisions of Madras HR and CE Act, 1951 as amended by ACT XXVII of 1954 continued to be in force in South Kanara District, Kollegal Taluk of Mysore District and with the amended Act, 1963 in the Bellary District. During the period the Act was further amended by Mysore Act 37 of 1966, which is applicable to the entire area. There was no change in the administrative set up.

Ex-Bombay Area.—The Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950, continued to be in force in the Bombay area comprising Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and North Kanara Districts.

The total number of Trusts registered till 31st March 1967 in this region was 10,585 and 84 Trusts were registered during the year. The total amount of contributions received was Rs. 47,755—95. The outstanding contributions recoverable at the close of the year was Rs. 5,974—45. The total expenditure on establishment including contingencies was Rs. 67,430–45.

Ex-Coorg Area.—The Coorg Temple Funds Management Act, 1956 continued to be in force during the year. The financial position of the fund was as follows:—

	Rs.	P.
(*a*) Opening balance	42,836	00
(*b*) Receipts	86,550	00
Total ..	1,29,386	00
(*c*) Disbursement	85,800	00
(*d*) Closing balance	43,586	00

Wakfs

The Central Wakfs Act, 1954 continued to be in force in the entire State of Mysore. The Mysore State Board of Wakfs constituted by the Government for the entire State of Mysore continued to function. The survey of Wakfs properties so for as the old Mysore area and Madras areas are concerned was completed. The survey work is in progress in Bombay area and Coorg area. There was no change in the administrative set up in Mysore State Board of Wakfs during the year.

(vii) Film Unit

With a view to helping the development of Film Industry in Mysore State in general and for providing necessary assistance to the Kannada Film Producers for production of Kannada films in particular, the Government of Mysore created a separate Department known as 'Film Unit' in September,

1966. For this purpose, one post of officer on Special Duty, Class I (Senior Scale) Gazetted post with a skeleton staff was sanctioned.

Shri Shantesh, C. Patil, held the post of Officer on Special Duty from the inception of the Depatment *i.e.*, from September, 1966 throughout the year.

In order to assist the producers to poduce full length features films entirely with in the State, Govenment sanctioned the following Schemes in G. O. No. HD 95 PIS 66, dated 1s July 1966.

1. Grant Subsidy of Rs. 30,000 to every full length feature film produced and processed wthin the Mysore State The condition for processing was realed in the first year *i.e.* 1966-67.

2. Grants of Awards for the three best Kannada Films produced in Mysore during 1966-67.

Consequent upon the devaluation of rupee, the amount of subsidy was enhanced to Rs. 50,000.

(ix) Employment and Training

This Department consists of three wings viz., The Craftsmen Training, the Apprenticeship Training and the Employment Wings.

Craftsmen Training Scheme

Training:—There were 15 Industrial Training Institutes/ Centres at the commencement of the year. The Institutes at Bhadravathi and Shimoga were amalgamated during the year and the new unit started functioning at Bhadravathi. 4.536 candidates were receiving training various trades in the State at the end of the year.

Purchase of lands and equipments:—During the year tools and equipment worth about Rs. 1.12 lakhs were purchased for the use of the Institutes.

Apprentice-ship Training Scheme

One Hundred and five full-term apprentices and 310 short-term apprentices completed their training successfully in various trades during the year. 614 full-term apprentices and 185 short-term apprentices were undergoing training in variuss Industries at the end of the year.

Statistics:—Significant operational statistics of the Employment Exchanges during the year are noted below. Figures relating to the proceeding year are furnished in brackets:

1.	No. of applicants registed ..	1,91,207	(177628)
2.	No.of vacancies received ..	25,476	(31489)
3.	No of applicants placed in jobs.	15,702	(20858)
4.	No. of employers who utilised the services of the exchanges.	6,437	(7058)
5.	No. of submissions made .	1,37,871	(165436)
6.	No. of applicants waiting on the Live Registers at the end of the year.	1,14,500	(133555)

SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE FOR PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED:—

Special efforts to place the physically handicapped persons in suitable employment continued to be made during the year by the Special Employment Exchange. Statistics relating to its operation are as follows:—

(*a*)	No. on Live Register at the commencement of the year.	264
(*b*)	No. placed in employment ..	112
(*c*)	No. on Live Register at the close of the year.	361

Employment Market Information Programme:—

The following reports were published during the year by the Employment Market Information Unit:—

(*a*) Quarterly area reports of all the 19 districts for every quarter.

(*b*) State 'Employment Review' for every quarter.

(*c*) Shortage occupation report for every quarter.

(*d*) Biennial occupational report for 1963 (private sector).

Finance

The total allotment and expenditure of the Training wing of the Department are as follows :—

	(*Rs. in lakhs*)	
	non-Plan	*Plan*
Allocation ..	50.320	55.500
Expenditure	34.847	24.969

(ix) State Accounts Department

Cost of the Department

The Expenditure on the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 13,54,193 (Rs. 12,62,007). Under audit charges a demand for Rs. 1,90,787 was raised during the year against several local bodies and other Institutions except Taluk Boards bringing the total amount to be collected to Rs. 5,77,772 and the collection totalled Rs. 3,38,924. The balance of outstanding recovery at the end of the year was Rs. 2,38,848 (Rs. 3,87,012).

Surcharge

During the year 23 cases amounting to Rs. 1,04,487 38 were recommended for taking surcharge proceedings. At the end of the year 855 (832) cases involving Rs. 8,18,909-20 (Rs. 7,14,481-00) were outstanding.

Audit of Accounts

Audit of Accounts of Village Panchayat Raj Institutions.— Out of a total number of 5,706 Panchayat Raj Institutions programmed for audit, the accounts of 3,981 (4,877) Institutions were audited during the year. The Local Audit Circle, Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur and Bellary audited the accounts of a large number of Village Panchayats for two or three years in order to have all the Institutions included in the annual audit programme audited uniformly for the period upto end of March 1967.

Triple Benefit Scheme

During the year 1,030 employees of the State aided schools were admitted to the Triple Benefit scheme, bringing the total number of employees to 2,803 (1,223) at the end of the year.

(x) Horticulture

The Deartment of Horticulture continued to carry out its activities both normal and seasonal of maintaining the Government Parks and gardens, farms and nurseries throughout the State, Lalbagh being the nucleus of all the activities. The two famous Hill stations viz., Nandi Hill Station, and Sri Krishnarajendra Hill Station, Kemmangundi were maintained well. New animals were introduced

at the Chamarajendra Zoological gardens, Mysore, which atrracted over 3,89,000 visitors during the year which included some High Dignitories. 214 traineess in the Horticultural Training school at Bangalore and 46 trainees in the Training School at Munirabad completed their training during the year. The amount of stipend paid to these was Candidates raised from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per candidate per month.

An extent of 8,234 acres was brought under fruit-plants like guava, sapota and citrus, supplying over 1,58,000 different fruit plants and 55,000 Nos. of grape cuttings to the different tracts in Mysore State. In the Horticultural farms at Chettalli and Gonicoppal, propagation of citrus varieites and investigation of cause of citrus die-back disease were continued. Several experiments were conducted to evolve suitable remedial measures in this disease. Preliminary arrangements were made to hand over the National Harotorium at Hessarghatta to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Under Vegetable and allied programmes, 3,000 acres were brought under different Vegetable cultivation with an additional production of 24,000 tonnes. Under different programmes of Intensive cultivation of fruits and Vegetables in urban areas of Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore, Mandya, Belgaum and Hubli, 26118 Kitchen gardens were established, and under Applied Nutrition Programme, 2,000 Kitchen gardens, 20 school gardens and 6 commmiunty gardens were established in selected blocks.

Under Seed Multiplication Scheme, about 8,276 Kgs. of Potato seeds were multiplied in Chikkaballapur and Hassan centres, and 100 Kgs. of Peas, 16 Kgs. of Japan Raddish and 7.5 Kgs. of Cauliflower were produced at the Seed Multiplication Centre, Ooty. Varietal trials were also conducted in these farms. 2,891 Samples of Agricultural and Horticultural seeds were treated in the Seed Testing Laboratory.

Commercial Crops and Spices

The Department distributed 3.00 lakhs of coconut seedlings, 2.50 lakhs of Areca seedlings, and brought an additional extent of 10,000 acres under Cashew, 2,600 acres under Pepper, resulting in the production of 100 tonnes of cashew and the supply of 4.5 lakhs rooted cuttings to hundreds of farmers. 1,200 quality cocoa-seedlings were supplied under the Cocoa development scheme. 200 clove and 250 Nutmeg seedlings were distributed under the Clove and Nutmeg Development scheme. Trials were conducted on Areca in Thirthahalli. Eradication

of Anabe roga on Arecanut and Coconut was in progress 30 fungicidal experiments were conduted in the infected gardens.

Bougin Villes, Hibiscus, Crotons were propogated and distributed to the different districts. Under Flouriculture schemes, 53,814 Ornamental plants were distributed. The Herb Gardens were maintained properly with the collection of rare exotic herbs.

The Plant protection schemes for Horticural crops were sanctioned to control pests and diseases on various Horticultural crops. Fertilisers worth Rs. 30,000 and sprayers, worth Rs. 12,000 were distributed allowing subsidy to the extent of 25 per cent to the farmers.

The working of the Department on the whole was satisfactory during the year

(xi) The Store Purchase Department

The total value of the order placed by the Stores Purchase Department in India and Abroad during the year amounted to Rs. 1,70,45,043-76 (Rs. 2,64,98,492-93).

The decrease in the value of orders placed is mainly due to the fact that Government Commercial Concerns like N. G. E F. and Mysore Porcelains Ltd., did not route their indents through the Stores Purchase Department as they have become Limited Companies.

The expenditure on account of Establishment, Advertisement charges and Contingencies etc., amount to Rs. 2.23.540/- (Rs. 1.77.914/-). The main increase was due to filling up of the posts of Officers and the Staff of the Stores—Purchase Department as sanctioned in Government Order No. CI 63 MSP 62. dated 19th November 1664.

The total expenditure incurred including customs duty, landing charges, Harbour dues, Commission paid to Agents for services rendered and incidental charges under clearing charges amounted to Rs. 15,73,674/- (Rs. 98 95, 132/-).

The decrease in expenditure due to the fact that the Commercial Concerns for which clearing charges were borne by Stores Purchase Department have become Limited Companies. The Department of Industries and Commerce was in charge of inspection of leather goods, steel furniture and sundry supplies.

MISCEL-
LANEOUS

The total revenue realised by the sale of tender forms and registration fees paid by the firms wäs Rs. 40,667-00 (Rs. 40,69₂) and Rs. 3,595-00 (Rs. 3,5₹0/- respectively.

APPENDIX—I (a)

Rs. In Lakhs

(a) Statement for Reporting quarter'ly Expenditure on State Plan Schemes Expenditure for 1966-67 (Buildings)

Sl. No.	Head/Scheme	Budget provision as per P.R.A.	Central Assistance allocated Loans	Central Assistance allocated Grant	Expenditure incurred during 1966—67 Ist qtr.	IInd qtrs.	IIIrd qtrs.	IVth qtr.	Total of Coloumn 5.08	Column 9 as percent of coloumn	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
STATE PLAN SCHEMES BUILDINGS										Percent	
1.	General Education ...	32.28	...	...	4.77	5 06	12.84	9.48	32.10	100	
2.	Collegiat ucation ...	6.011	...	...	0 74	0.66	...	0.69	1.'9	31	
3.	Technical Education ...	10.63	...	...	1 69	3.98	0 16	8.07	8 C0	90	
4.	Medical ...	48 31	...	...	6.71	12.00	11.76	15.56	46.41	95	
5.	Agriculture (G L) ...	11 67	...	...	2.35	0.74	1 82	2 89	7 80	74	
6.	—do—Horticulture ...	3.28	...	...	...	1.30	0.28	0.24	1 85	62	
7.	Fisheries ...	23.25	...	...	4.34	5.49	4.33	7.42	21 68	91	
8.	Industries (Village and small scales) ...	...	...	...	0.26	0.04	0 08	0 10	0.48	...	
9.	Sericulture ...	5.72	...	...	0 68	0 89	1 43	1.14	4.13	72	
10.	Animal Husbandry ...	11.21	...	...	2.28	4 57	2.37	2.34	11.56	101	
11.	Miscellaneous Department ...	5.03	...	...	0 40	0.35	1 36	0.39	2.50	51	
12.	Public Health ...	32 11	...	...	3.77	3.12	4.61	10.29	21.79	68	
13.	Stationery and Printing ...	3.08	...	...	0.39	0.84	0.73	0.55	2.51	81	
14.	Tourism ...	3 03	...	...	0 60	2.04	0.55	0.60	3.79	99	
15.	Industrial Training ...	5.16	...	...	1.80	2.13	1 27	1 06	6. 6	120	
	Total State Plan Scheme ...	201.67	...	...	30.78	44.09	43 58	55.70	174.15	86	Per cent

H. SEETHARAMAIH,
for Chief Engineer, (C. & B.)

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA — OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER (C&B) P.W.D. BANGALORE.

Ministry Heads	Scheme		Outlay approved as per P.R.A. State-ment	Central Assistance allocated		Expenditure Incurred 1966-67				Total of column 6 to 9	Col. 10 as percent of Col 3	Remarks
				Loan	Grant	1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr			
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	BUILDINGS										Percent	
Centrally sponsored scheme	Police	...	69.63	...	...	10.59	13.43	14.16	27.66	65.89	95	
	General Education	...	2.53	...	...	0.37	0.86	0.61	0.71	2.55	100	
	Technical Education	...	19.94	...	...	2.61	3.78	4.97	8.61	19.97	110	
	Medical	...	0.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Agriculture (GI)	...	1.95	...	...	...	...	...	0.45	0.45	23	
	Fisheries	...	6.50	...	...	..	...	...	0.81	0.81	12	
	Animal Husbandry	...	3.11	...	...	...	...	...	1.08	1.08	35	
	Miscellaneous Department	...	3.62	...	...	0.68	0.44	0.19	2.54	3.85	95	
	Tourism	...	0.80	...	...	0.16	0.09	0.05	0.71	1.01	126	
	Public Health	...	6.72	...	...	...	...	...	3.78	3.78	55	
	Total Centrally sponsored scheme.		114.05	...	...	14.81	18.65	19.98	46.85	98.19	83	Per cent

H. SEETHARAMAIH,
for Chief Engineer, C. & B.)

APENDIX I—(b)

(b) Statement of Expenditure during 1966-67 including Supplemental Account to end of 31st March, 1967 '101' —Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes Development Schemes (1) State Plan—A Power—I—Sharavathi Valley Hydro-Electric Project (ii) Civil Engineering—Works I Stage.

Sl. No.	Sub-Head of Works	Estimated cost		Expenditure to end of 1965—66	Budget grant		Expenditure during 1966-67 including suppl. accounts	up-to-date expenditure to end of 31-t March, 1967.	Remarks
		Original	Revised (Rs. in lakhs)		Originally	Revised			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	(a) Works :								
		Rs. in lakhs			Rs. in lakhs.				
1	Preliminaries ...	10.00	11.90	12,23,871	11,1000	...	—34,871	11,89,500	
2	Main dam ...	1,282.00	2,119.43	19.99,76,310	17,00.000	9,16 000	7,65,659	20,07,41,999	
3	Land C mpensation ...	100.00	30 9 00	2 94,74,231	27,00 0 0	7,71.000	6,99.801	3,05,72,032	
4	Talakalale Dam ...	202 00	276.50	2,66 97,205	50.000	...	68 397	2,67 65,602	
5	Power Channel ...	193.00	330.00	3,56.86,178	...	...	—26,86,180	3,29,99,998	
6	Tunnels ...	160 00	125.55	1,93 29 423	1.00.000	80.000	401	1,23,29 819	
7	Buildings (Temp.) ...	85 00	73.48	67 40,196	10,000	1,06 000	1,03,680	68,43 7.6	
8	Health and Sanitation ...	83.00	31 50	25,51,365	90.0 0	76 000	49,2.8	25.94,6.8	
9	Roads and Bridges ...	65 00	110.00	92 97,564	4.00 000	5,05 000	4.73 078	97 70 662	
10	Miscellaneous ...	22.00	45.55	28,62,569	3,97.000	2,21,0 0	1,64,780	30,27,349	
11	—Contingencies including documentary films SVP ...	30.00	2.00	1,43,652	42.000	80.000	86,181	1,79,823	
12	Landscape and Recreation Tourism and SVP ...	...	25.00	2,30,211	10 00 000	1,25 000	1 68,270	3,98,481	
	Total for (a) Works ...	2,162.00	3,459.96	32,76,10,850	64,80,000	28,80 000	—1,97,,166	32,74,13,686	

(b) Establishment	...	125.00	154.04	1,48,49,992	...	...	...	1,48,49,992
(c) TOOLS AND PLANT								
1 New-supplies	...	150.00	94.00	93,48,156	—10,00,000	—10,00 000	(—) 7,84,271	85,63,885
2 Repairs and Carriage	...		30.00	46,32,656	6,00 000	5,00,000	(+) 2,84,447	49,17,103
	...	150.00	11400	1.39,80,812	—4,00.000	—5,00,000	—4,99,124	1,34,80,988
(d) SUSPENCE								
(1) Debits (+)	...	...	...	5,51,386	1.24 00.000	60,00,000	71,39,323	1,91,287
(2) Credits (—)	...				1,27,00.000	64,0 .000	78,81,996	
Total for (d) Suspense	...	...	...	5,51,386	—3,00.000	—9,00 000	—7,42,673	1,91,287
(e) D.R.C.A.	...	...	...	52,49,667	2,80 000	2,80 000	6,22,730	56,72,397
Grand Total	...	2,457.00	3,728.00 (charged)	35,19,43,373 18,12.000	55,00 000	12,00.000	—20,62,393 (charged)	34,98,80,980 18,12,000

for Chief Engineer, P.W.D.,
Investigation of H.E. and I.P.

APPENDIX–I (c)

(C) Statement of Expenditure during 1966–67 including Supplemental Accounts to end of 31st March 1967—101 Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes—(i) H. E. S. Schemes in IV Plan 'A' Sharavathi Valley Hydro Electricity Project (ii) Civil Engineering Works II Stage.

Sl. No.	Sub-Head of works	Estimate Cost		Expenditure to end of 1965-66	Budget grant Original—Revised		Expenditure during 1966-67 including supplemental accounts.	Up-to-date expenditure to end of 31-3-1967	Remarks
		Original (Rs. in lakhs)	Revised						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	(a) Works :—								
1	Preliminaries ...	1.00	3.00	...	...	73,000	84,047	84,047	
2	Main Dam ...	192.42	217.00	1,04 82,949	26,00,000	22,22,000	20,90,753	1,25,73,702	
3	Land compensation ...	50 00	90.00	81,35 592	82,18,000	57,77,000	60,87,703	1,42,23,295	
4	Talakalale Dam ...	..	22.00	1,17,135	5,50 000	7,5 ,000	7,61,358	8,78,493	
5	Powers Channel ...	...	62.00	...	15,00,000	19,50,000	42,86,976	42,86,976	
6	Tunnels ...	18.00	62.00	57,53,482	...	90,000	1,10,(63	58,63,545	
7	Buildings ...	...	5 00	30	...	5,000	6,853	6,888	
8	Health and Sanitation ...	...	5.00	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Roads and Bridgds ...	10.00	.00	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Miscellaneous ...	2.58	.21	...	...	...	570	570	
11	Contingencies ...	...	.79	...	...	600	298	298	
12	Landscape and Recreation (Promotion of Tourism) ...	...	25.00	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Constructing Museum for antiquities ...	...	1.50	...	...	...	...	...	
14	Afforestation of exploited earth quaeries. ...	...	5.00	1,34,987	...	400	854	1,35,841	
15	Documentary films of SVP by Govt. of India ..	...	0.50	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total for (a) Works ...	272.00	707.00	2,46,24,175	1,28,68,000	1,08,68,000	1,34,29,480	3,80,53,655	

(b) Establishment:	...	27.00	50.00	19,06,630	21,32,000	21,32,000	17,84,409	36,91,039
(c) Tools and Plant:—				...	..	...	...	...
(i) New supplies (ii) Repairs and Carriages		5.00	28.00	..	...	...	...	...
Total for (c) T and P	...	5.00	28 00	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Snspenses:	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
(e) D. H. C. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL:	...	304.00	785.00	2,65,30,805	1,50,00,000	1,30,00,000	1,52,13,889	4,17,44,694

....

for Chief Engineer, PWD., Investigation of H.E. and I.P.,

APPENDIX

STATEMENT 'A' (STATE) — Return of cognizable crime

Sl. No.	Laws	Offence	Number pending from previous year: Cases pending investigation from previous year	Number pending from previous year: Cases pending disposal in Court	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4 (A) +5 minus 6)	Number proved or declared to be false	Number due to mistakes of law of fact
1	2	3	4(A)	4(B)	5	6	7	8	9
	SECTION OF INDIAN PENAL CODE								
1	115, 117, 118, 119 120 (b), (f) ...	Abetment of cognizable offences Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy	...	..	...	...	...	...	
	CLASS I	OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY SAFFTY AND JUSTICE							
2	131 to 136 and 138	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin ...	...	5	2	...	2	...	...
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps ...		...	2	...	2	1	...
5	487 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Note ...	15	8	8	...	23	1	1
6	489—A to 489—D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes ..	10	2	81	...	91	5	1
7	212 to 216, 216-A	Harbouring an offender ...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ..	15	52	56	...	71	...	1
9	143 to 153, 157, 158 and 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	361	964	1024	...	1385	141	78
10	140, 170 and 171	Personating public servent or soldier ...	1	1	5	...	6	...	...
10(A)	295, 296 and 297	Offences against religion ...	1	6	9	...	10	3	1
		Total ...	403	1040	1188	...	1691	151	82

II—(a)

for the year 1966. **Part I—Return of cases.**

Number pending at the end of the year			Number Pending True cases			Total true cases disposed of (column 6+11+12 (A)+12 (B)+(13)				
Cases pending investigation with the Police at the end of the year	Cases pending disposal in court at the end of the year	Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	Compounded	Not detected or apprehended		Cases withdrawn	Cases abated or quashed.	Transferred	Otherwise Disposed of
10(A)	10(B)	11	12(A)	12(B)	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	1	3	3	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	8	4	1	...	1	6	...	...	5	...
42	3	1	1	...	2	4	...	...	38	
...	1	1	1	...	...	2	..	...	...	...
14	49	36	10	...	3	49	...	...	2	8
275	901	98	526	229	64	917	7	...	12	18
...	1	4	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	
5	...	2	...	...	5	7	...	...	...	...
347	964	149	542	229	76	996	7	...	57	27

APPENDIX

STATEMENT 'A' (STATE) **Return of cognizable crime**

Sl. No.	Laws	Offence	Number pending from previous year: Cases pending investigation from previous year.	Number pending from previous year: Cases pending disposal in Court	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4 (A) plus 5 minus 6)	Number proved or declared to be false	Number due to mistake of law of fact
1	2	3	4(A)	4(B)	5	6	7	8	9
	CLALL II	SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSONS							
11	302,303 and 396 ...	Murder ...	127	627	753	...	880	13	21
12	326 ...	Attempts at murder ...	20	51	74	...	94	2	3
13	304 and 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	2	4	14	...	16	1	1
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	8	22	37	...	45	5	1
15	377 ...	Unnatural Offences. ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
16	317 and 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	17	20	88	...	105	4	6
17	305,306 and 309 ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide. ...	42	72	223	...	264	25	10
18	319,331,333 325, 326 and 335 ...	Grievous hurt ...	153	419	634	...	792	60	68
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	7	18	9	...	16	4	1
20	327,330,332 and 324 ...	Hurt ...	631	1388	2321	2	2950	283	132
21	363 to 369,372 373 and 371 ...	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves. ...	43	118	120	...	163	37	20
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ...	1	11	9	...	10	2	2
22A	332,353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty. ...	69	89	206	...	275	19	15
23	353,354,356 and 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine. ...	54	179	199	...	253	22	11
24	304 A and 338 ...	Rash or negligent Act causing death or grievous hurt. ...	204	561	917	...	1121	46	77
		Total ...	1383	3675	5693	2	6984	523	368

II—(a)

for the year 1966. **Part—I return of cases.**

Number pending at the end of the year			Number pending True Cases			Total true cases disposed of columns 6+11+12(A)+12(B)+13)				
Cases pending investigation with the Police at the end of the year	Cases pending disposal in court at the end of the year	Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	Compounded	Not detected or apprehended		Cases withdrawn	Cases abated or quashed	Transferred	Otherwise disposed of
10(A)	10(B)	11	12(A)	12 B)	13	14	15	16	17	18
130	505	267	367	...	127	761	...	36	9	32
19	73	15	18	...	8	41	...	1	1	4
1	12	2	3	..	...	5	...	...	...	..
12	19	11	16	...	1	28	...	...	2	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	15	16	5	...	59	80	...	...	...	...
34	49	131	34	3	20	188	...	2	12	16
114	403	71	237	196	41	545	..	2	7	12
4	11	1	6	...	6	13	...	...	...	1
506	1473	201	724	844	77	1848	1	2	38	52
43	92	18	45	3	10	76	...	...	7	6
1	6	4	2	2	2	10	...	...	...	..
50	167	57	119	11	14	201	3	1	8	5
40	189	52	92	14	6	164	...	...	...	6
181	628	250	339	16	89	694	...	8	25	23
1155	3643	1096	2007	1089	460	4654	4	53	104	157

APPENDIX

STATEMENT 'A' (STATE) Return of cognizable crime

Sl. No.	Laws	Offence	Number pending from previous year		Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4(A)+5 minus 6)	Number proved or declared to be false	Number due to mistakes of law of fact
			Cases pending investigation from previous year.	Cases pending disposal in Court					
1	2	3	4(A)	4 (B)	5	6	7	8	9
	CLASS III	SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY OR AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY							
5	395, 397, 398, 399 and 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dcoity ...	45	127	99	...	144	10	6
26	392, 393, 394, 397 and 398 ...	Robbery ...	41	108	137	...	178	26	11
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 and 435 to 440 ...	Serious mischie and cognate offences ...	106	220	372	...	478	46	32
28	428 and 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal ...	42	76	175	...	217	26	24
29	449, to 452, 454 455, and 457 to 460	Lurking, house-trespaas or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preperation for hurt. ...	1529	2208	6999	44	8484	66	56
30	311, 400 and 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, docoits, robbers and thieves ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	1763	2734	7783	44	9502	174	129
	CLASS IV	MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON							
31	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinment ...	89	285	472	...	561	61	25
32	336 to 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	342	797	1828	...	2170	197	351
		Total ...	431	1082	2300	...	2731	258	160

II—(a)

for the year 1966. **Part—I return of cases**

Number pending at the end of the year		Number pending True cases			Total true cases disposed of (columns 6+11+12(A)+12(B)+13)	Cases withdrawn	Cases abated or quashed	Transferred	Otherwise disposed of
Cases pending investigation with the Police at the end of the year	Cases pending disposal in court at the end of the year	Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	Compounded	Not detected or apprehended					
10 (A)	10(B)	11	12(A)	12(B)	13	14	15	16	17	18
25	112	15	49	1	39	104	8	...	4	2
35	105	28	32	1	38	99	...	...	4	1
71	203	53	191	15	141	340	1	2	1	2
21	97	24	54	19	25	122	...	...	1	2
1551	2497	2364	580	134	3366	6438	...	2	104	2
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1703	3015	2484	796	170	3609	7103	9	4	114	9
80	311	87	123	122	19	351	...	...	2	...
456	722	824	261	160	109	1354	...	1	40	...
536	1033	911	384	282	128	1705	...	2	42	...

APPENDIX

STATEMENT 'A' (STATE) **Return of Cognizable Crime**

Sl. No.	Laws	Offence	Number pending from previous year: Cases pending investigation from previous year	Number pending from previous year: Cases pending disposal in Court	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4 (A) + 5 minus 6)	Number proved or declared to be false	Number due to mistakes of law of fact or declared non-cognizable
1	2	3	4(A)	4 (B)	5	6	7	8	9
	CLASS V	MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY							
33	379 to 382	Theft of cattle ...	142	342	986	...	1128	28	29
		Theft ordinary ...	1543	2944	10806	336	12018	305	155
34	406 to 409	Criminal breech trust. ...	537	506	762	2	1297	46	31
35	411 to 41	Receiving stolen property ...	6	12	37	...	43	3	...
36	418 to 414	Chealing ...	164	205	377	...	541	44	16
37	447, 448, 453 and 456	Criminal or house trepass and lurking, house-breaking ...	311	786	1328	2	1637	192	128
38	461 and 462	Breaking closed receptacles ...	2	5	24	...	26	...	...
		Other IPC. casses ...	3	26	29	...	32	3	...
		Total of Classes I to V ...	2713	4826	14349	340	16722	626	359
		Grand Total ...	4693	13557	31223	386	37530	1732	1098

NOTE:—During the year 1966 fire was opened on two occasions on 27th June 1966 at Haribar and

II—(a)

for the year 1966. **Part—I return of cases.**

Number pending at the end of the year			Number pending True Cases							
Cases pending investigation with the Police at the end of the year	Cases pending disposal in court at the end of the year	Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	Compounded	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases disposed of (columns 6+11+12(A)+12(B)+13)	Cases withdrawn	Cases abated or quashed	Transferred	Otherwise Disposed of
10(A)	10(B)	11	12(A)	12(B)	13	14	15	16	17	18
108	364	458	149	140	117	864	...	2	62	13
1558	2918	4964	1011	556	3170	10037	1	3	207	114
559	559	320	104	44	61	531	1	3	37	38
7	14	20	6	1	2	29	...	...	1	1
171	236	76	43	37	62	218	1	1	26	33
303	955	92	347	260	64	765	1	...	8	73
4	10	6	2	1	8	17	...	...	...	...
8	20	9	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	12
2718	5076	5945	1662	1079	3485	12471	4	9	341	284
6459	13781	10585	6391	2809	7758	26929	24	68	688	574

Davanagere, Chitradurga District, resulting in the death of 5 persons and injuries to 3 persons.

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For *Inspector General of Police.*

APPENDIX

STATEMENT 'A'—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

Return of Persons

Sl. No.	Laws	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Sec. 170 Cr P.C. at the beginning of the year as concerned in cases reported to or taken up by the Police		Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under section 169 of Cr. P.C	Released by Magistrate's order before tr a
			Pending with Police	Pending with Magistrate			
			Number of persons in custody or on bail pending investigation by police	Number of persons in custody or on bail in pending trial in court			
1	2	3	4 (A)	4 (B)	5	6	7
	Sections of Indian Penel Code						
1	115, 117, 118, 119, 120 (B) (1) ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ... Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	CLASS I	OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY, SAFETY AND JUSTICE					
2	131 to 136 and 138	Offences relating to the Army Navy	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin ...	...	7	3	...	...
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	...	2	...	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes ...	6	6	10	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes ...	3	2	32	1	..
7	212 to 216, 216-A	Harbouring an offender ...	6	1	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	15	55	113	...	...
9	148, to 153, 157, 158 and 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	2277	7001	6918	521	...
10	140, 170 and 171...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	1	4	...	...
10 (A)	295, 296 and 297 ...	Offences against Religion ...	...	4	13	...	...
		Total ...	2301	7082	7069	572	...

II-(b).

PART II

FOR THE YEAR 1966

Concerned in Cases

Number of persons tried (cols. 9+10A+10B)	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number against whom cases were compounded	Number of persons evading arrest at the close of the year	Number in custody or on bail at end of the year		Withdrawn	Transferred	Otherwise Disposed of
					Number of persons in custody or bail pending investigation by police	Number of persons in custody or on bail pending trial in court			
8	9	10(A)	10(B)	11	12(A)	12(B)	13	14	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
								...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	3	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
6	3	3	...	...	3	9	...	4	...
2	...	2	...	...	10	6	...	18	...
2	2	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	
98	45	46	7	3	4	72	...	1	5
7550	723	5154	1673	...	1230	6325	136	72	362
4	4	...	...	...	...		...	...	1
4	...	4	...	...	...	13	...	...	...
7674	780	5214	1680	3	1249	6432	136	95	368

APPENDIX

STATEMENT 'A'

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

Return of Persons

Sl. No.	Laws	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Sec. 170 Cr. P.C. at the beginning of the year as concerned in cases reported to or taken up by the police		Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under section 169 of Cr. P.C.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial
			Pending with Police	Pending with Magistrate			
			Number of persons in custody or on bail pending investigation by police	Number of persons in custody or on bail pending trial in Court.			
1	2	3	4 (A)	4 (B)	5	6	7
	CLASS II	SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON					
11	302, 303 and 306...	Murder ...	177	2071	1566	44	...
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	31	172	151	8	...
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	9	16	22	...	...
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	12	23	52	10	2
15	377 ...	Unnatural offences ...	...	4	...	...	...
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	2	9	28	2	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	20	46	195	6	...
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt ...	208	855	1166	71	3
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	4	18	3	1	...
20	327, 330, 332 and 324 ...	Hurt ...	934	2783	4742	316	1
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373, 371 ...	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves ...	86	159	116	4	...
22	346, 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ...	4	22	18	1	...
22(A)	332, 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty ...	104	409	380	22	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	93	358	390	33	...
24	304-A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	153	504	823	73	5
		Total ...	1837	449	672	592	10

II (b)

PART II

FOR THE YEAR 1966

Concerned in Cases

Number of persons tried (col. 9+10A+10B)	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number against whom cases were compounded	Number of persons evading arrest at the close	Number in custody or on bail at the end of the year		Withdrawn	Transferred	Otherwise Disposed off
					Number of persons in custody or on bail pending investigation by Police	Number of persons in custody or on bail pending trial in court			
8	9	10(A)	10(B)	11	12 (A)	12 (B)	13	14	15
2001	619	1382	...	...	105	1628	...	14	22
98	34	64	...	...	34	211	...	1	1
25	9	16	...	...	1	21	...	...	...
42	9	33	...	...	9	22	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
31	24	7	...	...	3	3	...	...	...
166	139	21	6	...	29	32	...	6	22
1174	156	598	420	1	160	827	...	4	10
17	3	14	...	...	1	6	...	...	...
4311	341	1952	2016	2	659	2965	12	24	169
165	22	136	7	1	23	160	...	5	3
19	1	11	7	...	4	19	...	...	1
435	103	302	30	...	56	312	54	...	14
363	72	276	15	...	34	404	...	...	7
627	257	351	19	...	128	619	...	12	16
9474	1789	5163	2522	4	1216	7233	66	68	265

APPENDIX

STATEMENT 'A'

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

Return of Persons

Sl. No.	Laws	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Sec. 170 Cr. P.C. at the begining of the year as concerned in cases reported to or taken up by the Police		Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under Section 169 of Cr. P.C.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial
			Pending with Police	Pending with Magistrate			
			Number of persons in custody or on bail pending investigation by police	Number of persons in custody or on bail pending trial in court			
1	2	3	4 (A)	4 (B)	5	6	7
	CLASS III	SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY OR AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY					
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	131	1286	527	19	...
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393	Robbery.	44	269	217	31	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	171	345	585	77	...
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	49	98	239	20	...
29	454, 455, 457, to 463, 449 to 452.	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	207	1836	4683	73	...
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	22	...	...
		Total ...	602	3334	6373	220	...
	CLASS IV	MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON					
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	70	683	1099	38	...
32	336 and 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	227	694	1592	139	...
		Total ...	297	1377	2691	177	...

II (*b*)

PART II

FOR THE YEAR 1966

Concerned in Cases

Number of persons tried (col. 9+10A+10B)	Number convicted	Number aquitted or discharged	Number against whom cases were compundcd	Number of persons evading arrest at the close of the year	Number in ccstody on or bail at end of the year		Withdrawan	Transferred	Otherwise Disposed off
					Number of Persons in custody or on bail pending investigation by Police	Number of persons in custody or on bail pending trail in court			
8	9	10(A)	10(B)	11	12(A)	12(B)	13	14	15
911	238	666	7	...	93	910	84	23	4
275	57	217	1	...	20	194	...	10	...
528	79	398	51	...	56	406	...	...	34
167	47	79	41	56	9	126	...	...	8
4430	2933	1208	289	...	213	1864	...	112	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...
6311	3354	2568	389	56	391	3522	84	145	80
1095	358	424	313	...	124	562	...	...	63
1369	846	312	211	...	291	630	...	11	73
2464	1204	736	524	...	415	1192	...	11	106

APPENDIX

STATEMENT 'A'

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

Return of persons

Sl. No	Laws	Offience	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Sec. 170 Cr. P.C. at the beginning of the year as concerned in cases reported to or taken up by the police		Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under section 169 of Cr. P.C.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial
			Pending with Police	Pending with Magistrate			
			Number of persons in custody or on bail pending investigation by Police.	Number of persons in custody or on bail pending trial in Court.			
1	2	3	4(A)	4(B)	5	6	7
	CLASS V	MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY					
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft of cattle ...	108	500	1275	44	...
		Theft ordinary ...	731	3243	9863	263	1
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	185	519	611	27	3
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	9	15	46	..	...
36	419 to 420 ...	Cheating ...	54	197	270	14	...
37	447 448, 453 and 456 ..	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking ...	518	1835	3043	294	...
38	461 and 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacles ...	1	11	34	3	...
		Other IPC. cases	...	21	18	12	...
		Total ...	1606	6341	15190	657	4
		Total of Classes I to V ...	6643	26083	41022	2168	14

II (b)

PART II

FOR THE YEAR 1966

Concerned in Cases

Number of persons tried (cols. 9+10A+10B)	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number against whom cases were compounded	Number of persons evading arrest at the close of the year	Number in custody or on bail at the end of the year		Withdrawn	Transferred	Otherwise disposed off
					Number of persons in custody or bail pending investigation by police	Number of persons in custody or on bail pending trial in court			
8	9	10(A)	10(B)	11	12(A)	12(B)	13	14	15
1189	601	332	266	...	58	479	...	76	37
9562	6160	2310	1092	...	510	3165	...	170	166
528	330	152	46	3	174	550	2	21	37
32	21	10	1	...	4	29	...	1	4
193	90	66	37	94	57	133	3	7	20
2485	215	1490	780	...	353	2066	2	3	193
14	8	5	1	...	6	23	...	...	...
24	..	24	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
14027	7425	4489	2213	97	1162	6448	7	278	457
39950	14552	18070	7328	160	4463	24827	293	597	1276

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For Inspector General of Police.

WD 15030—GPB—1200—30-5-75